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The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
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EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL: X. NO: 13 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1922. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(The companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND MARSEILLES CALLING AT GIBRALTAR.

*All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1922.		
24th January	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
"	NALDERA*	15,832
"	CALEDONIA	7,972
14th February	EGYPT*	7,041
"	DELTA	8,067
"	MACEDONIA	10,212
"	MOOLTA	10,890
14th March	MALWA*	10,861
"	KARMALA	8,983
"	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
"	CHINA	7,982
11th April	NARKUNDA*	10,118
"	CALEDONIA	7,572
"	EGYPT	7,041
"	MACEDONIA	10,512
"	MANTUA*	10,902

MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, NARKUNDA — Through steamers from Australia

EGYPT — Through steamer from China

The P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Fort Said and Plymouth.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1922		
22nd January	MASHOBRA	8,238
30th "	NUDDEA	7,928
8th February	MADURA	8,600
22th "	DOMALA	8200
4th March	HATIPARA*	8,182
9th "	MANDALA	8,246
2nd April	NEVASA	9,071
17th "	MANORA	7,888

*Do not carry passengers

SAILING TO COLOMBO & FAR EAST

About 24th January — DUNERA

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
21th January	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
28th February	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
20th Jan	LINGA	Karachi direct.
14th "	KARAPARA	East and South Africa via Marmugoa
14th "	AUSTRAL port	Australiavia Malabar ports for cargo only
16th "	ASA	Karachi coasting
17th "	V RSOV	Buscbdirect 5 p.m

Rates and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged at

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road Fort Bombay

P. O. Box 12.

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Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

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P. O Box 148

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasado Maru	H. Yanagi	17th Jan	20th Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	18th Feb.	15th Feb
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	10th Feb	10th Mar.

For Freights and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Gillard's Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	F. Horiuchi	5354	17th Jan	18th Jan.
Nakashiki Maru	T. Isonake	8151	3th Jan	20th Jan.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	6 37	19th Feb.	3rdMar
Awa Maru X, Nasu		8627	10th "	21st "
Yamashiro Maru	D. Asakura	5548	23rd Jan.	2nd Feb
*Hakodate Maru	C. Hirashima	6:b	Feb.	8th Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRANSPORTES MARITIMOS DO ESTADO

(PORTUGUESE STATE MARINE TRANSPORT.)

S. S. MARMUGOA

Fast sailing to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar-es-salam, Mozambique, Beira and Lorenzo Marquis, on the 22nd January, 1922.

Special accommodation and provision for Indian Deck Passengers.

The steamer provides Hotel accommodation for Hindoos and Mahomedans. A duly qualified doctor is in attendance on board the steamer.

Special concession allowed to members of the same family.

For particulars regarding passages and freight to the above ports please apply to the undersigned or to our Sub-Agents, Messrs. PARSHOTAM JIWAN & CO., at 7-11, Petit Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
Agents,
Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital	...	$ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	...	£ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund	...	$ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Stree, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiolo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.	
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid ...	3,75,00,000
138,946 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid ...	1,72,68,250
	Rs. 5,47,68,250
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1921 ...	3,81,21,400
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1921 ...	5,18,04,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Mr. N. M. MURRAY, (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Jalpaiguri
Ahmedabad	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana.
Allahabad	Lucknow
Alleppy	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bassein	Mandalay
Bellary	Mangalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayenguage
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootcamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Calcutta (Harrison Rd)	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Patna
Calicut	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Poona
Chanchore (Pay Office)	Porbunder (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rajamundry
Cocanada (Out-station: Narsapur)	Rangoon
Cochin	Rawalpindi
Coimbatore	Salem
Colombo	Secunderabad
Cuttack	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan) (Sub-Agency: Parbhani)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Hubli.	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vizianagram

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted. Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rohtak
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5. received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS

FROM A COMPANY.

who deals with claims.

PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FIRE MARINE.
MOTOR & ACCIDENT INSURANCES.

A. V KEITH. GEO. BROWN.
Manager Accident Dept., General Manager.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. 1 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 369, Bow Bazar, Street, Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents. D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA. LD

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	6,25,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	39,96,655

DIRECTORS.

1. Sheth Mangaldas G. Parekh, (Chairman).
2. Sheth Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.,
3. Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh.
4. Sheth Hormusji Manekji Mehta.
5. Sheth Surji Vallabhdas.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Sheth Jeshingbhai Ujamshibhai.
8. Sheth Manubhai Rangildas.
9. Sheth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
BRANCHES.

Bombay Branch and Local Sub-Branches—Manek Chowk and Station Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS and Cash Credits are granted on approved securities.

For further informations and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager, Bombay Branch, No. 50/52, Churchgate Street, Fort.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.

Girgaum Branch
JAVERI MANSIONS-CORNER
Sandhurst Road, & Girgaum Back Road.

The above branch of the Shilotri Bank will be opened on the 7th day of February 1922.

Savings Acconnts 5% p. a.
Current Accounts 3% "

Dr. PRABHKAR S. SHILOTRI M. A. Ph D.
Managing Director.

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Are the Recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

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MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

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Sunder Road, Karachi

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary
Lipton's Building,
53 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

INSURANCE.

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO,. LTD.

Head Office:
6 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
Patron:
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.
Chairman:
Maharaj Kumar Victor Narayan.

CHEAPEST RATES OF LIFE INSURANCE ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

For Proposal Forms etc., Apply to the Head Office or to Local Secretary,
46 Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Wanted Energetic Canvassers.
Liberal Terms Offered.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LDT

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

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Secretary.

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and a
991, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Telg. Lodge, Tel. No. 2716

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AT THEIR NEW PREMISES.

VITHAL SAVANA BUILDING,

LOHAR CHAWL,

Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.

MODERATE CHARGES.

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Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824
FULLY PAID-UP.
CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,240 £4,928,270
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES

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Bandoeng,	Semarang
Benkoelen,	Soerabaia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

BAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Horaby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
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To-night at 9-30 p. m

BANDMAN OPERA CO.,

The Sparkling Revue

BUBBLY

Plan at S. Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m.

Cinematinee at 5-30.

ARE

"THE WAYS OF MEN"

MORE MYSTERIOUS THAN THE WAYS OF WOMEN?

How are to judge by this film then they are

THE EXCELSIOR.

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld.

NEXT SUN. JAN. 22nd at 9-30

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of the

BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA:

By kind permission of H. E. The Governor Mr. E. A. BARRATT, Director of Music H. E. The Governor's Band will conduct the Programme which will include:

Overture.....William Tell..Rossini.
Symphony .....The Unfinished Schubert.
Entr' acte from.."Nero".....Coleridge Taylor
Love Poem ....."Finlandia" Sibelius
Three Dances ....."Henry VIII" German
Soloists .....Mr HARRY REYNOLDS Baritone.

(By kind permission of M.E. Bandman. Esq.)
Solo Pianoforte..Sig G. Scrinzi, F. C. T. L.

Prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & 8 Annas.

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TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m

THE FIRST OF OUR BIG 5 SERIES

You'll see the most beautiful figure on earth

ANNETTE KELLERMAN

ANNETTE KELLERMAN

In her mile-a-minute Comedy Drama

"WHAT WOMEN LOVE"

The tale of the hilarious courtship of athletic Annabel affectionate but untamed and sweet William, a mother's darling who acquires muscle.

On Land Under Sea In the High Heavens

THE EMPRESS.

To-day at 6-30; 8 15 and 10 p.m.

The Most Beautiful Italian Production

"THE PHANTOM ATHLETE"

"THE PHANTOM ATHLETE"

"THE PHANTOM ATHLETE"

Featuring

ANSONIA
ANSONIA
ANSONIA

Strength united with generosity, interesting emotional adventures, enthusiasm without paradoxal situations are the prerogatives of this remarkable film

A Drama of Manly Might and Fascinating femininity.

Startling, Spectacular Sensational.

Packed with peril.

Filled with feeling.

THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS
THE EMPRESS

NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY

MADAN THEATRES, LD. present

THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN

ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
ELMO LINCOLN
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ELMO LINCOLN

in

the Wild Animal Serial Supreme.

"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
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"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"

The Leader of the wild beasts of the jungle—Tantor—Numa—Joe Martin will hold photoplay audiences breathless by their ferocity and the hair-raising stunts in which they figure. These are but part of the host of Jungle denizens which appear through the fifteen episodes.

NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY
NEXT SATURDAY

AMUSEMENTS

The Picture Queen with The Flashing Eyes!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present their wonderful

MADGE KENNEDY

this week in a Superb Goldwyn Picture

The Kingdom Of Youth.

(5 Reels—5,000 feet).

It is a treat to watch this renowned Artiste, this and universally adored Comediconne in a Story of A Secret Marriage and a loving couple's never ending Honeymoon.

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

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(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

INDIAN MYTHOLOGICAL SCREEN CULTURE

One more Important Addition to Messrs. K. D. and Brothers' Series of Soulinspiring Moving Pictures depicting the Great Ancient Religion of this Great Indian Continent.

"Sant Sakhubai"

"Sant Sakhubai"

A Story of plain living and high thinking, by the Hindoostan Film Mfg. Coy.

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-night at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

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(Sandhurst Road.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

"Bhartrahari"

The most powerful story of Romance in 7 Reels. Produced by the National Film Company and Directed and Photograph by S N. Patanker written by M. G. Dave.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.

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A Pathe Serial
"THE SKY RANGER"
BY
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ

TIME:
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

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ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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Alexandra Cinema.

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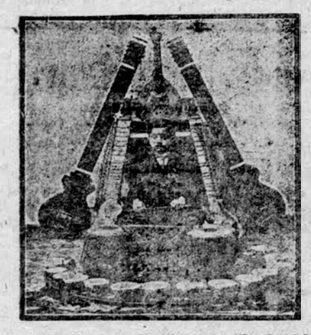
Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production,
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an excitement featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
Exciting action, genunine thrills and snspense that is nerve racking. The Serial that has an unique record.
LUCILE LOVE
First Instalment Episodes 1, 2, 3,
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

Last Final
TWO MUSICAL CONCERTS
INFANT MUSICIAN PRODIGY
MASTER MANHAR BARVE



AT SIR CAWASJI JEHANGIR PUBLIC HALL
opposite to Museum Fort
JANUARY 19.2
Saturday 21. at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday 22nd at 5-30 p.m.
Rates Rs. 1, 7, 5, 3, 2, & 1.
G. G. BARVE
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC
N. B. Tickets' can be had and seats may be reserved daily from 3 to 6 in the Hall.

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THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.

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THUNDERBOLT JACK
The Serial Sensation
Starring
Jack Hoxie & Marin Sais
THUNDERBOLT JACK

He is a marvellous man you will cry when you will see Jack doing deeds of devilry and romance. Every chapter every minute of this supreme western serial will hold you with its daring deeds of romance and new adventure

Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

POPULAR PRICES.

THE LITTLE WHITE TIGRESS
MISS EDITH ROBERTS
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The Boss of
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SEE HOW

He searched for pearls and found a girl more precious than the Evening Star that guided his ship through Southern Seas. It takes a Honeymoon heart to appreciate

"The THUNDER ISLAND"

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BOMBAY'S NEWEST PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE.
At Tram Terminus—Grant Road.
Four Shows Daily—Commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
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Box (4-seat) Rs. 8. Sofa Rs 2.
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AMXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST

No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash Odourless, no work no Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE
Wherever the sun shines by day the sun lamp shines by night

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL
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Swayaching for the Motorist

Regular Petrol Supply

Telegrams: "Phoenix" Bombay Telephone: No. 1137.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

Legislative Dept.—Mr. Hammond and Col. Elliot, Official Members, resigned seats in the Council of State and Mr. D. K. Mitter resigned membership of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. H. T. Stendr, Mr. A I. Mayhew, Dewan Tekchand and Major-General Sir William Edwards have been nominated Official members of the Council of State. Mr. K. N. Mitter is nominated Member Legislative Assembly. Sir Logie Watson representing the U. P. European constituency has resigned his seat in the Assembly.

Foreign and Political Dept.—Col. A. B. Minchin is posted as Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.

Finance Dept.—Mr. P. Mohan Rao is posted Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Nagpur.

Industries Dept.—Mr. R. W. Targett is temporarily appointed Controller of Labour and Textile purchases. Rai Sahib S. N. Banerji, Secretary to the department is granted six months leave. Mr. E. L. Mason is appointed temporarily Chief Inspector in Indian Stores Department.

Army Dept.—Col. A. F. Sanders becomes Brigade Commander and has been granted temporary rank of Colonel Commandant.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL ANSTEY.

A meeting of the students and staff of the Davar's College of Commerce and also the students of the Sydenham College and friends and admirers of the late Principal Ansty was held on 11th instant at the hall of Davar's College of Commerce, Apollo Street, when Mr. K. Subramaniam Aiyar presided.

Speaking of Principal Ansty, Prof. Davar said, that if all Englishmen that came out to India were of the stamp and type of Principal Ansty who could resist the temptation of being arrogant and selfish in spite of the high position they occupied, there would not have been the type of unrest we were noticing of late in India. The late Principal Ansty was a man of liberal ideas, he was sincere and honest in his promises, anxious to help all who deserved assistance, persevering in the cause for which he was working, and sympathetic to all Indian aspirations in a most practical manner.

Mr. K. S. Aiyar while recounting the various services of the late principle to the cause of education pointed out two remarkable achievements of the late Principle by his advocacy on behalf of his Indian colleagues. At the period when the late Principal Ansty came out to India, it was most common to find Indians of the highest calibre teaching subjects and courses of the highest grade being called mere "lecturers", whereas their more fortunate European colleagues enjoyed the privilege of being called "Professors," Principal Ansty after a glorious advocacy got all his lecturers promoted to the position of "Professors." The second service was also exceptional, viz., the securing of the privileged position of being "I. E. S." men, for all his Indian full-time Professors. Mr. Aiyar regretted that Principal Ansty was not spared for a few years more.

EUCOURAGING NEWS FROM FRONTIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

Frontier news shows that the "Lashkar which has during the last fortnight been collecting in the Gharoshte Valley, has been engaged in desultory snipping at Datta Khel camp. It is understood that the total strength of the auxiliary force at the end of December was nearly 33,000 and that good progress has been made with the organisation of Indian territorial force and the reports from the commander-in-chief are most encouraging.

PRINCE AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

Yesterday afternoon the Prince drove to the Government House grounds, Guindy, to witness the polo matches included in the Prince of Wales tournament and took part in the demonstration game with his own team vs the Fourth Dragoon Guards. The Rajah of Venkatagiri was at home on the ground to His Royal Highness and Their Excellencies and numerous crowd of distinguished persons were present. In the night a grand reception was held at Government House and a very large number of persons, representing all communities were presented to His Royal Highness, with whom he shook hands. A dance greatly enlivened the grandeur of the function.

Prof. V. G. KALE'S NEW BOOK.

DAWN of MODERN FINANCE in INDIA

A critical Reveiw of Indian Finance in the early stage of its evolution and an Exposition of the present Financial position in relation to recent developments. A helpful guide to a study of Indian Finance.

Price Rs. 2, Postage Extra.

This Book can be had of:—
ALL BOOKSELLERS AND
ARYABHUSHAN PRESS,
POONA CITY.

A Necessity For Your Garden.

"No other Garden Tool I have seen equals This." That is a remark from an Officer-in-charge of a Military Farm in Punjab. Highly approved of by many other Government and Military Farms and Gardeners.

A CULTIVATOR, WEEDER & PULVERIZER.

Easy to handle by Men and Women.

5 Steel Prongs, 4 feet handle.

Price, Rs. 9.

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General Insurance Underwriters.

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The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd., (Singapore).

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The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd (Amesteram)

Motor:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,

The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.

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Fort BOMBAY

Tel. No. 3600

MALABAR RELIEF FUND—BOMBAY.

(Through the Malabar Central Relief Committee Calicut.)

Sir Jamshedjee Jeejibhoy, BARONET, M. L. A. President, Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, K.B., M.L.A. a Vice-President and Chairman Working Committee, Malabar Relief Fund, Bom

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

To relieve the sufferings and acute distress of thousands of families rendered destitute and homeless as a result of the Moplah rebellion,

25,000 refugees men, women, and children

at present depend upon us for protection in our 19 camps. Their number is fast growing; so the number of camps.

DAILY EXPENSES OVER Rs. 4,000.

Rupees ten lakhs is the least amount needed to cope with the work of gratuitous relief alone.

Relief given all alike to Hindus, Christians, Moplahs.

Suffering Malabar cries to you for immediate

HELP

Do your DUTY to your Starving Countrymen IN MALABAR.

Every pie you pay goes to appease the hunger and thirst of thousands of miserable people poor and well-to-do-all alike to-day.

Take tickets for small collections of Rs. 15, 10, 5, 1 and As. 4 and sell them your friends and Pay the amount of sales every Saturday

Servants of Indian Society's Home.
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
15th December 1921.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Vice-President,
Malabar Central Relief Committee Calicut
and
Hon. Joint Secretary
(for General Organisation)
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER, Apply TREACHER & CO., Post Box No. 232.
A 2512

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER for one ton Amonia ice plant worked by oil engine. Apply with testimonials and last salary expected to A. D. WADIA & Sons. Ahmedabad.
A R2500

AUDIT CLERKS required for service in Persia. Must be first-class men. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Box No. 7617, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2530

WANTED—An ENGINEER for an Automobile concern having thorough knowledge of the work and should know to control labour. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2592

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE with Kindergarten training and experience knowing both Urdu and Telegu, good knowledge of Music, Drawing and Painting. Apply to DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Hyderabad, Deccan.
A R11890

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER 1 class, fully competent to help in the erection of a spinning and weaving mill. Pay according to qualifications. Send testimonials with references to S. SOBHA SINGH, Mill-owner, Raisina (Delhi.)
A R2523

WANTED—EXCISE OFFICER. Pay upto 150 according to qualifications. Apply stating terms, etc., to H. H. the MAHARAJA SAHEB, Dharampur State (Prant Ramnagar) (S.), A. J. Mody, Dewan, Dharampur State
A C11866

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL COMMISSION AGENTS or BROKERS to secure orders for our manufacturers. Deposit required. Apply for further particulars to—M. N. NAIR & SONS, Weaving Factory, Calicut.
A R2498

WANTED—A well experienced LADY DOCTOR and a MALE DOCTOR for "The Eslami Zenana Dispensery. Pay according to qualification. Apply sharp with the testimonials to the VICE-PRESIDENT, Haji Abdulla Haji Hussein, E. Z. D. Dhoraji Kathiawar.
A R2539

APPLICATIONS INVITED for the Chair of Senior Professor of History, Baroda College. Those having high academic qualifications both of Indian and Foreign Universities preferred. The applications may be submitted before the end of the current month, stating terms and supplying copies of testimonials to A. M. MASANI, Principal, Baroda College.
A C11858

WANTED—"AGENTS to introduce the Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid, accident compensation, 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Bnefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Ltd., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road Bombay.
A C11891

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—FLATS of independent and suitable accommodation at Robseh Street, Club Road. Apply SALEMABOMED PISMALEOMED & CO., 2-10, Nishanpada Road, Khadack or on the premises.
C R2505

TO LET—Self-contained BLOCK of two or three rooms, facing west. Immediate entry. Apply first floor, Jariwalla Building, opp. Parekh Hospital, Sandhurst Road.
C R2524

TO LET—RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS and shops with best accomodations in newly built stone buildings near Grant Road tram terminus for rent and other particulars apply personally on the premisse's or owners Gwatoomal Wassiamull, opposite Babulnath.
C R2470

GROUND FLOOR about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facility at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Walace Flour Mill, Chikalwadi, Grant Road.
C R2531

OFFICES AND FLAT TO LET—Owing to removal of their Head Office Staff to their Fort premises, Turner, Hoare and Co., Ltd., offer fine commodious offices and a well equipped residential flat to let at Engeavour Building, Parel. For terms apply to TURNER, HOARE & CO., LTD., Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
C C11854

TO BE LET.—Near Imperial Bank, Custom House Road, Fort, specious PREMISES, suitable for Mercantile or Banking firms and First class Show Rooms on ground floor and small and big office blocks on three upper floors, each floor measuring 7,000 sq. feet space with Electric instalation and lift. For rent and particulars apply to Box No. 7614, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2574

HOUSE AND FLATS TO BE LET—A rare opportunity for officers. Tyebji Building, No. 3, Situate at Marazban Rd. Fort, Ground floor and three upper floors, and in blocks also marble paned. Furnished with electric installation, etc. For rent and further particulars apply to Messrs. NURUDDIN SHEIKH ADAM & CO., 254, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
C R2528

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A decent FLAT with three rooms and kitchen for respectable Hindoo family. Good locality. Moderate rent. Apply Box No. 7618, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D Pearl

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and printing quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

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STAMPS.—Handsome complete unused pictorial sets: 27 Liechtenstein Rs. 1/8, 20 Belgium 1902 Parcel Post Rs. 2/8, 30 Central Lithuania Rs. 1/8, 22 Salvador 1906, Rs 2/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO, LTD., Allahabad.
L R11843

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A Bungalow at Andheri. Three minutes' walk from station. High level, Pacca road, 2000 sq. yds. of land. Please apply.—KORA AND BHATT, Architects Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.
G R2526

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—One big SHOP OF MEDICINE with furniture and goodwill, situated at Princess St. For particulars please see or write to Messrs. ISMAIL J. C. VALLY & CO.,
G R2535

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

LESSONS IN RIDING—Lessons in riding will be given at the Body Guard Lines, behind Willingdon Sports Club, Mahalaxmi, Bombay, beginning from 21st January, 1922 from 7-0 a.m. (S.T.). Fees rupees thirty per month. Horses and saddlery supplied. For further particulars apply to—The COMMANDANT THE BOMBAY BODY GUARD, MAHALAXMI, Bombay.
M R11859

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Between Apollo Bunder and Chira Bazaar, three PORT TRUST BONDS Nos. 9489, 9490 and 9491 each of the face value of Rs. 1,000, 1913 loan endorsed in favour of Diogo D'Mello and Leonora Fernandez. Finder will be rewarded if return to Mr. Joseph Fernandez, Furdonji Road, Apollo Bunder.
PB R2533

FINANCIAL.

A Limited Liability Company with a capital of about fifty lacs to work up-to-date Oil Mills in Cawnpore and other places under efficient expert management will be shortly floated in Bombay. Intending Investors to apply at once to Box No. 7619, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2545

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Suit lengths of hand-spun, pure wool. TWEED, beautiful designs, Rs. 16. Apply to J. BHATT & SON, Almora.
T R2542

CHARCOAL—Dealers in Charcoal requested to correspond with the MYSORE DISTILLATION AND IRON WORKS, Agents: The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.
T R11876

MAGIC MADE EASY—Learn Magis and earn more money. Write enclosing 1 anna postage stamp to:—P. R. JANARDHANAM NAIDU, Ongola P. O., (South India.)
T R2543

BUILDING ANYTHING?—We have best quality bricks in stock. For rates and samples write to:—M. ACHAL AND CO., 108, Parsee Bazar St., Fort.
T R2522

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE—C. P. seasoned teak logs and planks, etc., of all dimensions. Char-coal, Bullies, and other timber also in stock. For rates, please apply to, GANPATSING & BROS Contractors, Damoh (C. P.).
T R2521

WEAR KHADDAR, GET SWARAJ—All kinds of hand-spun and hand-woven dhoties, saries (fine and rough), coatings, shirtings, towels, Swaraj caps and buttons can be had very cheap from SWARAJ ASRAMAM, Swadeshi Cloth Merchants, Bezwada, S. India.
T R2544

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately Typewriter Repairs a speciality CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

FOR SALE—Encourage home industry at it is your birth right. We offer unquestionably Swadeshi handmade silk Khaddars 16 Yds. by 35" in four different qualities. Offered exclusively for bonafi merchants. For samples and Particulars apply to PIONEER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Brigade Road,, Bangalore
T C11627

BEST INDIAN ATTERO—Strong, durable and refreshing sample box (a beautiful six phiied perfume box with seasonable atters) for Rs. 9-8 only including postage. Commission Agents required everywhere. Price list free on application. MD. ABID MD. HUSSAIN Perfumers Victoria Street, Lucknow.
T R2538

KASHMIR AT YOUR DOOR—Best Donegal Tweeds of the choicest patterns and colours. Golden opportunity of making fashionable suits of natural Kashmir wool at no cost. Price Rs. 12 for cloth for a complete suit (7½ yds. by 24 ins.). For anything manufactured or otherwise found in Kashmir please write to us. We alone do reach it at your gate. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R2541

FOR SALE—(1) 10 H.P. HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, Cylinder dia. 10½ ins. by 14 ins stroke, Pickering governer in good working condition. (2) 10 H.P. L. type vertical boiler. Working pressure 90 lbs. complete with all fittings. (3) 5 H.P. Horizontal Steam Engine, Cylinder dia. 7½ ins., 10 troke. Pickering governer in working order. (4) 5 N. H.P. vertical boiler for the H.P. Engine complete. Intending purchasers should communicate or settle terms personally with the undersigned. D. B. ANDY, Secretary, Municipal Committee, mraoti (Berar).
T R11888

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REVOVAL

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORT OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from STANDARD BUILDING, Hornby Road, to

LLOYD BUILDING (TOP FLOOR),
Graham Road,
Ballard Estate.

On and after January, 23rd 1922.
C11823

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS CO. LTD

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1922, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Company's Registered Office, "Akbar Building," 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purposes of transacting the following business:—

I-To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for months ending 30th June, 1921.
II-To declare a dividend.
III-To confirm the appointment of Mr. F. E. Dindhaw, (Solicitor), made by the Board in place of Sir Shapurji Barocha, K. T., deceased.
IV-To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
V-To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
VI-To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

"Akbar Building",
203-205, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 6th January, 1922

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th instant to 23rd instant (both days inclusive).
C11825

THE INDIAN IRON AND STREEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NEW ISSUE.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 20th January, 1922, and the holders of the said shares are requested within due date to forward a remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7 Hastings Street, Calcutta along with the Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board
BURN & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 3rd January, 1922
C11815

PLOTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

IN BUSINESS AS WELL AS RESIDENTIAL LOCALITIES IN POONA CITY.

Best opportunity for Investors and others wishing to have their homes in the great educational centre of the Bombay Presidency.

REMEMBER THE DATES OF AUCTION AND ATTEND.

East West Road Scheme, Budhwar Peth Section (Business Locality).
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND MONDAY, 21st 22nd and 23rd January, 1922.
(Place.—Opposite Native General Library).

Tilak Road.—Chiman Bag, Khajina Vihir Section. (Residential Localities.)
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, 24th, 25th and 26th January, 1922.
(Place.—Chiman Bag end of the section Navi Peth.

Time of Auction:—4-30 to 6-30 p.m.

Copies of plans with conditions of sales can be had on payment of Annas eight per copy.

S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer,
Poona City Municipality.
Y.C. 10-1-22. C11867

STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS

APPLICATIONS are invited for State Technical Scholarships. The summary of the principal particulars regarding the scholarships in given below. Intending applicants can obtain full particulars and a form of application from the undersigned.

PARTICULARS.

Only three scholarships are vacant. The value of each is £200, annually plus 25 per cent. war bonus so long as it is admissible. In addition University and College fees, premiums for practical training and other similar expenses will be defrayed. The Scholarships are tenable for not less than two or more than five years. They are awardable to men of suitable age and skill who have shown special initiative in any branch of industry and who seem likely to add considerably to their usefulness by a special training in Europe or America. Only statutory natives of India are eligible. Candidates must possess a competent knowledge of English or of the language of any other country to which they are to be sent and should have received the best technical education available in the Bombay Presidency in the particular industry which they intend to study. Those who are to study textile industries should have read up to the standard of the B. Sc. degree or the B. A. (with science) or have obtained an equivalent diploma. Those who take up any branch of engineering should have passed the B. A. B. Sc. or B. Eng., should have a knowledge of mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry and should have taken mathematics, physics and chemistry among the subjects for their degree. Preference will be given to candidates who have already had a practical training and the selected candidates may be required to undergo one year's practical work in India before they proceed abroad. During the period of this preliminary training in India each of them will receive scholarship not exceeding Rs. 100. per mensem. After termination of their scholarship in Europe the scholars will be eligible for a scholarship of Rs. 150. per mensem each in India to enable them to undergo one year's further practical work in India.

These scholarships will not be given for law, medicine forestry, veterinary science, agriculture, civil engineering (other than sanitary and municipal engineering) or geology.

Applications must be submitted by 28th February, 1922.

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries,
New Custom House, Bombay.
10th January, 1922. C11865

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of Shares from Monday, 2nd January to Monday, 16th January, 1922, both days inclusive.

R. AITKEN,
N. M. MURRAY, (Offg.).
Managing Governors.

December, 1921. C11613

THE INDIAN SOAP AND MANTLE WORKS, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

A MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at 24-28 Matunga Road, Matunga, on MONDAY, the 30th January, 1922 at 4 30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt Audited Statements of accounts made up to 30th June 1917, 18, 19 20 and for half-year ended 31st December, 1920.
2. To transact any other business which the chairman may put before the meeting.

JOINT LIQUIDATORS.
Bombay, 13th January, 1922. R2516

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ONE DAYALAL RAVJI, one R. N. Ballik, and one HAMJAD ALLY URFE MOHMAD NASIM KHAN, appear canvassing, in all parts of the country, orders, as our agents, on behalf of our firm, without our authority, and so our firm is not responsible in any way for their acts.

RANCHHODDAS HARKISONDAS & BROS.,
Manufacturers of High Class of Silk and Tussore Silk, and Embroidery Merchants.
11-455, Limbu-Sheri, Surat. R2540

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for Lahore Water Works. The applicant should hold First Class Mechanical Engineer's certificate under the Boilers Act and have sufficient experience of Water Works.

Pay Rs. 125—10—175 with benefit of Municipal Provident Fund.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 20-1-22.

(Sd.) MOHAMMAD ISHAQ KHAN,
Municipal Engineer.

GREAN INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO NAGPUR.

A SPECIAL TRAIN carrying first, second and third class passengers will run to the following timings from Akola to Nagpur on the 29th January, 1922, for the convenience of persons desirous of visiting Nagpur during the forthcoming visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales:—

Akola	Dep.	5 10
Murtajapur	Dep.	5 52
Badnera	Arr.	7 0
	Dep.	7 15
Chandur	Dep.	7 47
Dhamangaon	Dep.	8 13
Pulgaon	Dep.	8 45
Wardha	Arr.	9 26 Breakfast.
	Dep.	9 56
Bindi	Dep.	10 56
Bori	Dep.	11 32
Chinchbhuwan	Dep.	12 7
Nagpur	Arr.	12 40

2. Passengers will only be booked from stations shown above by this train.

J. C. BARTON,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th January, 1922. C11881

THE APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have sanctioned an Interim Dividend at the rate of Re. 6 per Share free of Income Tax) for the period ending 30th Septmber, 1921 which will be paid at he Registered Office of the Company, No. 62-8, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st of February, 1922, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register of the Company, on the 16th day of January, 1922.

Notice is also given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 17th to Monday, the 30th January, 1922, both days inclusive.

Dividends Warrants will be delivered on resentation of Share Certificates. Upcountry shareholders will have their Dividend Warrants posted, as usual.

By order of the Board,
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & COMPANY,
Agents.

No. 62-8, Apollo Street.
Fort Bombay, 14-12-1921.
A 11607

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for Hospital supplies required during the year 1922-23 for the G. T Hospital, Bombay, will be received by the undersigned up to 11 a.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922.

2 Tenders forms and all particulars regarding them can be obtained from this office on payment of Rs. 5 for a Whole set and Re. 1 for each schedule.

L. T. ROSE HUTCHINSON,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Surgeon, G. T. Hospital.
G. T. Hospital,
Bombay, 13th January, 1922. R11877

TENDERS.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Director of Development, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, up to 12 noon on February 15th, 1922, for the supply of 1200 tons of Oregon Pine.

Tender forms and specification can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

LL. W. LEWIS,
Chief Engineer
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme
Chief Engineer's Office,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, 13th January, 1922.
TA C11879

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Bhavnagar Para dated 12th January, 1922.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year, commencing fr m 1st April, 1922. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 1.

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Managar and Engineer-in-Chief, Bhavnagar State Railway, up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 9th February, 1922, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA.
Store-keeper
Bhavnagar State Railway.
C11883

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of Bai VALAVAHU, widow of Valbhdas Ookarda, last of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

DAMODAR JAGJIVAN, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Bai VALAVAHU, widow of Valbhdas Ookarda deceased .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-second day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of December, 1921.
Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C11886

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. KARIM JUSUFF has contracted to purchase from IBRAHIM HAJI ABA, ISMAIL HAJI ABA, HALIMABAI, widow of Haji Aba, HAZRABAI, daughter of Haji Aba and AISHABAI, daughter of Haji Aba the last named a minor by her brother and natural guardian the said Ibrahim Haji Aba the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and also to the undersigned in their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims (if any) and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house under construction standing thereon and which may hereafter be completed, situate at Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 147 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1638, New No. 6763, Old Survey N. 1651, and New Survey No. 4179 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7294 and Street No. 176 at 180 and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on the East by the Sweeper's passage, on the South by the house of Mahomedally Jiwaji Sontarwalla and on the West by the Banty Road.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1922.
SABNIS & GOREGAOKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11887

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 90 of 1921.

Plaint filed this 7th day of January, 1921.
Summons under O X X X V I I r 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. H. N. MISTRY and Co., a firm, carrying on business as dealers in tiles and having their place of business at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
v.
K. S. MALI, till lately carrying on in partnership with others business as Commission Agents Imports and Exports, etc., in the name of Messrs. Ahluvalia Brothers at 7 A. Fort Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed defendant under Rule 2 of Order XXXVII of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 6,000 for principal due to them by the defendant at the foot of two cheques dated 15th December, 1920, and 25th December, 1920, for Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000 each as mentioned in the plaint herein and interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum upon the sum of Rs. 5,000 from 15th December, 1920, and upon Rs. 1,000 from 6th January, 1921, till judgment and the costs of this suit of which a copy is hereto annexed you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a leave for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 6,000 and interest on the abovenamed sums as aforesaid, and the sum of Rs. 226 for costs leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made with the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your praying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavit disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application with the meaning of Rule 3 of Order XXXVII of the said Code.

Witness Sir, NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 24th day of January, 1921.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALA.
The 24th day of January, 1921.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW and Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

No. AO 2002 Mandvi 25-17-1920.

Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation, BOMBAY.
India One Anna.

Account Closed

The Central Bank of India, Limited.
BOMBAY.

Pay Messrs. H. N. Mistary & Co., Bearer, Rupees One thousand only. Rupees 1,000.

(Sd) K. S. MALI.

True Copy,
(Sd.) Ardesir Hormusj Dinshaw & Co.
19-1-21.

Compared by me
(Sd.) I. H. GHEEWALLA.

Account Closed.

No AO 2001 Mandvi 15-12-20.

Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation Bombay.
5th Dec. 1920.

The Central Bank of India Limited.
BOMBAY.

Clarine House.

Pay Messrs. H. N. Mistary and Co., or bearer Rupees Five thousand only. Rs. 5,000.

(Sd.) K. S. MALI;

True Copy,
(Sd.) Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co.
19-1-21

Compared by me
(Sd.) I. H. GHEEWALLA

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, L. F. CASHIER

R 11878

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AWABAI, widow of Burjorji Edulji Patel, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant and executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said Burjorji Edulji Patel has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client DOSSABHOY MERWANJI ENGINEER. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay, (in the Mercantile Bank Building) within 14 days from the date hereof, other-wise the same will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Road, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4, New No. 20, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 50 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward C. No. 1981, and bounded as follows i.e., on or towards the east by the property belonging to Abaji Rowji on or towards the west by Girgaum Road, on or towards the South by the property belonging to the purchaser and on or towards the North by the property belonging to Jeevanji Hormasji.

Bombay, 13th January, 1922.
PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11885

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMRAO BALKRISHNA DHOTRE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claims or interest to or in the said property or any part or portion thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, trust, possession, succession, gift, inheritance, lease, maintenance, easement, bequest, charge, lispendens, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground situate, lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventeen square yeards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 101 and Survey No. 2088, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 62 and Street Nos. 267-269 and which premises are bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Esufally Gulamhussein, on the South by Bhajipala Street, on the East by a Gully and on the West by the said Abdul Rehman Street.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1922.

DABHOLKER & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C11884

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Tardeo opposite late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Mill consisting of a large Bungalow ranges of chawls large stables and many other buildings.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw, Mathradas Gocaldas and Nanabhoy Cursetji Broacha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on KIDAY the 3rd February next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and risk of the Mortgager Mr. Govindji Kerberda's under the power of sale given to the mortgagees in an indenture of mortgage dated 10th January, 1921, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Faozendari land situate at Broach Candy road near Tardeo, Bombay, containing by admeasurement (12,475) twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-five sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector under Old No. 324 and 325 New Nos. 13843 and 13844 and bearing Old Survey Nos. 108 and 107 and New Survey Nos. 1/7020, 1/7020 and 2/7020 with the messuages tenements dwelling houses, chawls, ranges, buildings and shops standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward Nos. 3738 (2) 3738 (3) 3739, 3740 (2), 3740 (2) 3741 (1) 3741 (2) and 3743 (1) and Street Nos. 119, 121, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5A and 7 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the West by the Tordeo on or towards the East by the land belonging to Shah Jagmohandas Vandravandas on or towards the North partly by the Jivraj Baloo Mill and partly by the property of Dadabhoy Nowroji Todiwalla and on or towards the South partly by the Bungalow of Jetha Ladha and partly by the property of Jagmohandas Vandravandas and which several hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT MONJE MAJIVADE and PACHpakhady at Thana. Under instructions from N. H. Moss Esquire the receiver appointed in suit No. 2943 of 1921 (Mariambai, widow and others, V/S. Abdool Kader and others) and suit No. 3917 of 1921 (Buland and others V/S. Mariambai and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on Sunday the 5th February next at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the following properties.

LOT. No. 1.—Property at Manje Majivade Taluka Salsette registration sub dis. Salsette and District Thana.

Entry No.	S. No.	Pot. No.	Fal No.	Area.	Khara	Assessment.
1428	325	1		2-23	0-24	4-0-0
1439	326	1 to 4		18-25	0-10	28-0-0
				21-8	0-14-(34)	32-0-0

LOT No. 2.—Property at Pachpakhady Taluka Salsette, registration sub-district Salsette District Thana.

Re. No.	E. No.	Entry No.	S. Pot No.	Fal. No.	Hisa, No.	Area,	Kharaba Assessment.	
130	56	17	1.3.4.5			1-18½	0-9½	7 0 0
130	58	18	1		1	0-31½	0-2	4 15 0
130	59	18 out of	2				0-4½	0 12 0
130	63	18 out of	2		2		0-3½	
130	58	18 out of	1	1	0-30	0-2	4 1 6	
130	61	18 out of	2	1	0-4½	0-2	0 12 0	
						3-8½	0-16½	18 5 6
						3-25½		

Lot No. 3. Property at Pack Pachadi registration Sub-District and Taluka Salsette and District Thana.

Re. No.	E. No.	Entry No.	S. Pot No.	Fal. No.	Hisa, No.	Area	Kharaba. Assessment.	
155	1041	238	2		0-11½		1 8 0	
155	1041	238	2	5	0-25	0-8½	0 8 0	
155	1043	238	2	4/8	0-15½	...	2 8 0	
155	1051	238	2	10	0-8	...	0 8 0	
155	1055	238	2	12	0-2	0-3½	0 1 0	
155	1579	337	1	12	0-11	0-10½	0 8 0	
155	1593	341		3/2	0-16	0-1½	0 12 0	
155	1602	342		1		0-7½	0 12 0	
155	1603	343		1		0-4½	0 8 0	
155	1684	351	2		0-9½	0-1½	1 8 0	
						3-8½	0-22½	11 9 0
						(3-31½)		

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Solicitors for the receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE BARRACK AND HOSPITAL FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Dy. Asst. Director of Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 20th day of January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at old gun carriage factory Colaba near Colaba Station.

All the Surplus and unserviceable Barrack and Hospital furniture such as Iron and wooden bedsteads wire mattress, almyrahs, solid linen bins, book cases, ice boxes, buckets index card cabinet, chairs, bed head frames, bamboo mosquito frames, reading stands, Laundry tables, wooden bed tables, dinner wagons, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. All articles purchased must be removed from the site before 8 p.m. Sunday, 22nd instant.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

The undermentioned property will be sold by Auction to the highest bidder and without any reserve.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AND PLOTS OF LAND SITUATE ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE AT ARGYLE ROAD, DANA BUNDER.

On Wednesday the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction under instruction from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for Messrs. Attorneys for Messrs. Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel, Trustees of the will of Shalome Esaji deceased by virtue of the Deed of Appointment of new Trustees dated 20th March, 1920 and under and by virtue of an order of the High Court of the Judicature at Bombay dated the 8th March of 1921 made in the matter of the Indian Trusts Act 11 of 1882 and in the matter of the Estate of Shalome Esaji deceased in which the same Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Isaac Samuel were petitioners, the undermentioned very valuable property and plots of land on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-three and one ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by and belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Framji Dhunjibhoy Umrigar and Ardesir Jamsetji Umrigar as lessees, on or towards the South by the piece of land secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate containing by admeasurement two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the piece of land firstly herein before discribed, on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder siding Road, on or towards the East by Argyle Road and on or towards the West by the piece of land thirdly hereinafter described.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate containing by admeasurement one hundred and nineteen square yards or there abouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the said Trustees, on or toward the South by Musjid Bunder Siding Road, on or towards the East by the pieces of land firstly and secondly herein before described and on or towards the West by other land belonging to the said Trustees.

All which said pieces of land firstly, secondly and thirdly hereinabove described are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under New Survey No. 3186.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for the Trustees, at their office at Cook's Building, Bombay Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 BALES UMRA FINE COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Hardayal Nivetia and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co.:—

32 bales Umra Fine Cotton September Delivery Order No. 2891.

Above bales are lying in the Victoria Bunder Godown No. 6 of Seth Hukmichand Ramchagat.

Bombay, 16th January, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th January, 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. ...

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NEW KAZI STREET, KNOWN AS GHOGHARI MOHOLA BANIAN STREET.

Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys, for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of March, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntoke of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 19th day of January, 1922, at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of ground situate at New Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 235 3/5 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1258 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6294 Street Nos. 36-40 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Javerchand Pratabchand, on or towards the West by the property of Cursondas Nathu on or towards the North by Kazi Syed Street and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at the Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th January, 1922.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL OF A PIECE GOODS SHOP AT RAHIM CASTLE AT THE CORNER OF SANDHURST ROAD AND NISHANPADA ROAD.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 4901 of 1921

Bai Sami, widow of Vanechand Kupaji.
vs.
Khoja Nathoobhai Vasanjee and another.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Khoja Nathoobhai Vasanji, the Receiver, appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the power of sale given in the consent Decree, dated 5th December, 1921 sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises as above the stock-in-trade of Nathoobhai Vanechand and Co., comprising remnants silk, Khaddi, cotton piece goods show cases, counters, chairs, sewing machines safes, also the good will of the said firm of Nathoobhai Vanechand and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days from the day of sale.

Private offers will be required by Messrs Judah and Solomon; Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office No. 2 Dean Lane, Fort, or by the undersigned on or before the day of sale.

Goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th January, 1922.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW

THE INDIAN OPIUM TRADE.

"Capital" in its issue of the 15th December, 1921, makes a defence of the Government policy in the matter of the development of the Indian opium Trade which has been stigmatised in some quarters as one of the nefarious acts of the Government. The article begins with an extract from Mr. Rushbrook William's pamphlet on "the Indian Opium Trade" and says that the British were not responsible for the introduction of an extensive cultivation of the opium poppy in India. It was some time between the eighth and eleventh century about the time of the Mahommedan invasion that opium poppy was first cultivated on a widespread area in India and the trade was in the hands of a rich dealer until the East India Company took over the monopoly. The extract quoted above thus intends to convey that Government took over the monopoly as an encumbered estate. The reasons why the Government are not reducing the encumbrances on the estate are given in the following words: "the production of opium cannot and should not completely be destroyed for the drug is required for medical purposes also for reasons stated by the Royal Commission of 1890 which stated that upon every consideration of prudence and statesmanship it seemed clearly that in the position of the British Government in India they could not deal experimentally with 290 millions of people in a matter which involved interference with the innermost concern of personal life without a clear pronouncement of Indian opinion in favour of such a step. the population of India has accustomed itself to the consumption of opium through several centuries and connects it with certain medical properties. The use of opium on ceremonial occasions is also sanctioned by long-standing habit." This sort of Christian defence of the Government policy is really too much. In conclusion are quoted two facts that they may serve "as an extinguisher on those who practice sentimental rhetoric on persons unacquainted with facts (1) the increase of gross revenue accompanied by the diminution of consumption; (2) the average price of £107-5s. for a chest of opium in 1909-10 with the price of £331-6s. for a chest of opium in 1919-20. As the stand is taken upon facts one may also quote from the "Statistic of British India for 1918 which is a Government publication." During the 10 years ending with 1916-17 the net receipts from Excise Duty increased at the rate 47 per cent. The receipts from opium (consumed in India and not exported) being at the rate of 44 per cent. The net receipts from liquor and from drugs other than opium increased at the rate of 18 per cent. This last receipt is due not merely to the expansion of consumption but also to the imposition of progressive higher rates of duty and the increasingly extensive control of the Excise Administration." Commenting upon the above figures Ellen La Mote in her book "the Opium Monopoly" remarks: "A national psychology that can review these figures with complacency, satisfaction and pride is not akin to the American psychology. The Blue-book shows no horrors at these figures. Complacent approval greets the increase of 44 per cent. of opium consumption and the increase of 67 per cent. in the use of other habit-forming drugs. Approval and a shrewd appreciation of the possibilities for more revenue from "progressive higher rate of duties" knowing well that drug addicts will sell soul and body in order to procure their daily supply."

Latour in Bombay Presidency.

According to the Annual Factory Report for 1920 there were 664 factories in the Presidency within the scope of the Indian Factories Act giving employment to no less than 339,000 persons as compared with 319,000 in 1919. Of these 337 were cotton ginning and cleaning and pressing factories, 180 cotton mills. In the Island and City of Bombay there were 86 cotton mills employing 109,000 men, 29,000 women and 3,000 children totalling 141,000. Ahmedabad with its 65 cotton mills employs 48,000 workers of whom 33,000 are men, 8,000 women and 7,000 children. The Report gives a table showing the average daily number of persons employed in the cotton and all industries in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Karachi, (Bombay 198,831; Ahmedabad 52,535; Sholapur 16,209; and Karachi 5,442). The table showing the number and percentage of accidents during the year gives out the fact that during the year the number of injuries was 33 fatal, 103 serious, 768 minor totalling in all 909 or 27 on an average per hundred operatives employed.

Altogether there were 19 prosecutions during the year of which 3 were in Bombay and 1 in Broach. On the question of housing of mill-hands it is gratifying to learn from the Report that some of the mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad have built model houses for their workers. The Colaba Mills, Bombay, has built lines in one of the best localities of Bombay and in Ahmedabad 1,425 rooms are said to have been made ready, 300 more are under construction and 500 more are to erected. The skilled labourers in Bombay and Ahmedabad are paid at an average rate 49 and Rs. 45 respectively, per month figures for unskilled labourers being Rs. 20 and Rs. 18 respectively.

Cost of Living.

The Labour Office estimates that in December 1921 the average lavel of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was three points below that in the preceding month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914 the indexes in the last month were 182 in November and 179 in December. The general index is 7 per cent. below the high water-mark reached in October, 1920 and 2 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1920. Except for wheat and tur-dall there was a fall in prices of food grains varying from 4 to 26 points as compared with prices in November. The prices of Bajra fell 26 points. Jawar 14, rice 4, and gram 4. The prices of wheat and tur-dall continued to rise. The prices of beel, mutton, milk, ghee, kerosine oil and fire-wood remained at the level of the previous month. The prices of tea, cocoanut-oil have fallen 2 points each. Refined sugar price has ceased its downward movement and has risen 9 points. There was a rise of 8 per cent. in the price of potatoes and a fall of 11 per cent. in that of onions.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 14.

To-day the Marwari Bazar and the market at Colaba are closed for forward business on account of Sankrat holiday.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday with little business doing.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bomba wheat and seeds delivery Quotations 6-30 p m. Jan: 14th.

Ready	Bazar Rates. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	70	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	72	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Beagla	95	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66	0	0
Teelseed Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	13	8	0
Groundnuts	62	0	0
Jawa	—	—	—
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley	50	0	0
Castorseeds	46	0	0
Forward	**Rs**	**a.**	**p**
Wheat April-May	—	—	—
Linseed May	—	—	—
Cotton Seeds Bombay	—	—	—

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs	a.	p
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	11	4	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 76-36	10	8	0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	—	—	—
Teelseed, Black	—	—	—
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	—	—	—
Poppyseed, White	14	8	0
Groundnuts	—	—	—
Jawa	—	—	—
Mowraseed	7	8	0
Barley	—	—	—
Castorseeds	9	4	0
Cotton Seeds Ready	—	—	—

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

2-30 Bombay, Jan. 14th.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 27/32
Bank Demand	1-3 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 3/16
Fcs, Demand	335
American Dollars	361
Hongkong Dollars	99
Shangai	272
Japan	4 0
Singapore	176

Market—Steady.

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 13th Jan, 1922.

Cotton	1,3 0 Bs.
Wheat	181 7 Cwt.
Linseed	254 "
Rapeseed	82 "
Gingellyseed	4,443 "
Popyseed	50 "
Groundnuts	6,629 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	3,269 "
Myrabollams	1,213 "
Cottonseed	13,... "
Mowraseed	Nil
Grain	4,790 "
Jowar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	47
Bajra	422 4 "
Coal	67 Tons

MILL STORES MARKET.

January 13.

The demand of several important commodities was far behind the supply and consequently, no material changes have been witnessed in the market. Healds had also rather poor demand, and the forward indenting prices are still very slowly getting easier. Reeds are rather firm and are quoted at nearly 4d per 100 dents. Mexican Rober cloth and sizing flannels are evidently getting easy, so far as forward business is concerned. The local market kept brisk demand for 16 oz. Roller cloth which owing to slight scarcity is maintained at an equal price with 18 oz. Flannels are rather dull. Fillets, doffer and cylinder pair have no doing in the last month. Bandings as previously reported have been quoted easier by English manufacturers. Among slubbings and rowings, there is absolutely no animation. Conical pirns and ring rabbeths are almost dull. Picking bands changed hands at Rs. 2/5/0 for Brooksbank quality. Other qualities vary largely according to the grade. The quotations are as under:—

Healds Rs-3-1-0; Reeds 0-5-3; Roller cloth K 16 oz Rs. 11-8-0; Roller cloth K 18 oz Rs. 11-12-0; Sizing flannels Kenion (Rs. 6; Picking Bands Hairy Rs. 2-7-0; Pickers No. 4 Rs. 95; Conical pir ns 5" Japanese Rs. 8; Ring Rabbeth 5" Ena Jap Rs. 13/8.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Jan. 13.

An upward tendency has been noticeable among some of the dyeing and Sizing chemicals of late. Bichromate of potash, bichromate of soda, and Magnesium chloride have slightly advanced, though the advance in price in the first of these commodities has been rapid. The bazar rate for Bich potash has been nearly Rs. 80 per cwt. Epsom salt continues slightly scarce, though large consignments are arriving very shortly. Aniline salt has kept steady, without important doing. Antimony salt and Hydrosulphide of soda have no important business transacted.

Among sizing starches, Sago has been quoted at Rs. 13/12/0 the rise being as 4 per cwt. Farina Japanese has considerably gone down and last rates have been nearly Rs. 21. Maize starch is also very dull and is quoted at Rs. 19/20. China clay Hytra had good demand. German China clay has also been offered in the market of late.

The quotations are:—

Sodium sulphide Rs. 26; Sodium sulphide Ger Rs. 23; Zinc chloride Rs. 23; Bichromate of potash Rs. 80; Bichromate of soda Rs. 60; Aniline salt Rs. 0-13-0; Antimony salt Rs. 1; Epsom salt Rs. 8/4/0; Glauber salt Rs. 5/8/0; Caustic soda 98 per cent Rs. 32; Bleaching powder Rs. 22.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

January 14.

Bars gold ready Rs. 28-1-0
Bars gold forward 28-1-0
Bars gold 2nd settlement 28-0-0
Bars silver ready 92-0-0
Bars silver 1st settlement 9113-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 91-11-0

EXCHANGE.

B C ratee Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/4
B C rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 25/32
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 27/32
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 7/8
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/16
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 29/32
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 15/16
Tone of exchange. Quiet steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 339
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 359
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 349
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 170
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 163½
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 199
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 272
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 176
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 361
London gold ready sh 97-4
London silver ready d 35-6
London silver forward d 35-2
Tone of silver. Quiet steady, India bought, absence of buyers.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American exchange S 4.23
French exchange Frcs 51.60
Swiss exchange Frcs 21.80
Belgium exchange Frcs 54.00
Italian exchange Frcs 97.00
German exchange Mkrs 788

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/4
5 per cent War Loan 83
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 100
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 68
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 68
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 68

Share market was closed to-day.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

We have to report a quiet but steady market during the week with fair demand and further arrivals and prices remain easier.

Karachi and Calcutta markets remain steady owing to firm advices from Java although prices are much lower than those ruling in Bombay.

Java market keeps strong owing to speculators covering and business done in White Java January-February 13½ gilders F O B Mauritius report steady market and small business done at 18s 1½ d to 18 ?d C I F Bombay for January shipment. There is nothing offering for February March.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 19 equals 18 s 9 d F B Harbour stocks 90,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 16 10-0 equals 15 s 6d F B Harbour stocks 4,800 bags.

Belgian Rs. 19 equals 18s 9d F B Harbour stocks 14,690 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 18-14-0 F B Harbour stocks 115,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S S Pandit with 7,000 bags Java sugar.

S S Jedah with 58,600 bags Mauritius sugar.

ENGLEBERT CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY.
Opera House Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.
Direct Management by
ABDULLA VULI CHAPSI & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Auto-Stores.
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Repairs undertaken under own supervision

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Apply:
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10, Hompi Street, Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort. Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF CORRUGATED IRON SHED.

Under instructions from The New Kaiser-e Hind Mills, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th January, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the above Mill premises at Ghorupdeo, the materials for removal of a large corrugated iron shed.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th January, 1922.

Successful in Europe and America,

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

God has sent down from heaven no disease but there is a cure for it. Happy news for the sick suffering from the diseases of the eye.

By the loss of sight the countenance becomes ugly and life becomes miserable I am well experienced in every sort of medical work, and the treatment of the diseases of the eye I have taken up as a special profession. To cure the diseases of the eyes, special use is made of

MAMIRE-KA-SURMA

which have received the commendation of almost all the European gentary. Blood pills chronic headache, SOZAK, JIRYANI Rheumatism, loss of vitality, asthma, cough, bronchitis, all kinds of fevers, loss of manly powers and other chronic diseases are specially treated.

Special arrangements for purdah woman. The poor are freely admitted. Those who are well off are charged according to their standing.

Visiting hourse From 7 A. m. to 12 moon and From 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. I have received testimonials from the Grecian, Italin, French, British and American Governments' besides a number of certificates from the nobility of these countries, which may be seen if desired. Patents can by simply writing general condition of health, obtain proper medicines under V. P. P.

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

Sandhurst Rord,
Jhaveri Mansion, Near Marwadi Vidyalaya, Bombay No. 4.

GODREJ SAFES.

¶ 7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewar Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

¶ 272 Safes supplied for Saving Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912.

¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace ther Makers' safe that had been burgled.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG, CO.

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

O SURAJMAL R
N LALLUBHAI & Co A
E DIAMOND MARCHANTS T
No. 225, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY. E

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagement.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 17.

Superscribed correspondence for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Ganges Maru" close at 8 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 18.

Nomination day for ratepayers' election in different wards of the city.

Municipal Standing Committee, Meeting 6-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 20.

Corporation Hall Meeting to raise a Territorial Battalion, 5 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

TOOLSIDAS MODY—On Saturday 14th January 1922 at 3 a.m., Toolsidas Jaibhai Mody aged 50. Deeply regretted. His Oothamna ceremony will take place at his residence on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, on Monday 16th January at 4 p.m. (B. T.).

R 2546

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed correspondence from Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Ganges Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Tuesday the 17th instant.

F WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Printed half-yearly reports of the F Ward District Congress Committee are available now and will be given free to all the members of the F Ward as well as others who desire them. The reports will be sent by post on receipt of a half-anna stamp. All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Joint Secretary, F Ward, District Congress Committee, Srinivas Building, Matunga.

SIR P. C. ROY HONOURED.

Mr. S. C. Bannerji, of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., was "At Home" yesterday, at Lamington Road, to several of his friends to meet Dr. Sir P. C. Roy, who has come to Bombay in connection with the Political Conference. The old and feeble scientific Rishi, with his wonted affability chatted very freely with those that had gathered to do him honour. The party was treated to some fine music by a few local Bengali talents and afterwards entertained at dinner. A very pleasant evening was passed.

LECTURE AT BAHAI HALL.

A lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening in the Bahai Hall, by Mr. Narayen Rao ... on the advantages of cooperative ... and mutual benefit system of ... when Mr. D. F. Dastur ... remarked that Bahai movement ... stem, enabled the ... presided. Mr. Kelkar ... people to ... lanthropy on cooperative s... ...ncerns ... lower, middle and poor classes ... undertake various mutual benefit co... with a small capital by the issue of shares in order to utilise the funds for a productive purpose while individually it would be impossible for the poor classes of people to undertake any concern without capital.

CNTRALE BANK OF INDIA.

The Profit of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1921, including the sum of Rs. 33,827-6-0 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 15,65,057-5-6 Out of this sum, a sum of Rs. 3,50,000 was paid as an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent per annum on 30th June, 1921. The balance now available is Rs. 12,15,057-5-6 which the Directors have disposed of as follows:—

Placed to Reserve Fund (which will now amount to Rs. 25 lakhs) Rs. 5,00,000; to pay the final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1921 at the rate of 14 per cent per annum free of Income tax Rs. 3,50,000; provision for Income tax, Supertax and bonus to the staff Rs. 2,30,000; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 1,35,057-5-6; total Rs. 12,15,057-5-6.

The above result works out at over 30 per cent on the Paid-up Capital and 22 per cent on the Paid up Capital and Reserve.

HANKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are in receipt of a telegram from their Head Office in Hongkong advising that, subject to audit, the appropriation for the year will probably be:—

ON OLD SHARES.

Final dividend £3 per share.

Bonus in addition to dividend £2 per share.

ON NEW SHARES.

Final dividend £2-5-0 per share.

Bonus in addition to dividend £0-15-0 per share.

Added to Silver Reserve Fund which includes about $730,000 part premium on new shares $20 lakhs; Written off Bank premises account $10 lakhs; carried forward to next year about $33½ lakhs.

MADRA DISTURBANCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

At the inquest on the body of the person who transpires to be a jutka driver who was shot dead yesterday in the fracas in Wellington Cinema, the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to a bullet wound inflicted justifiably by Mr. Dhanjibhoy, agent of Messrs. E. Kavasji and Co. of Bombay, in protection of life and property.

Further reports of yesterday's disturbance show that towards the evening a number of rowdies invaded the Esplanade Road and pulling down arches and decorations, set fire to them. In China Bazar and Elephant Gate Street several empty barrels and other property belonging to toddy shops were looted and burnt. At Triplicane, police arrested about a dozen men but released them on bail. At Mannady there was a fracas between Adi-dravidas, caste Hindus and Mahomedans. Again there was a fight between the same classes in front of the Medical College and the police charged the crowd with fixed bayonets as a result of which six persons were slightly injured. On the Mount Road damage was done to several business houses.

NO DISTURBANCE IN MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan 14.

This morning the city is quite and business is carried on as usual. No further disturbance is apprehended. The Prince will attend the race in the afternoon.

RELIEF WORK IN MALABAR.

MR G. K. NARIMAN'S REPORTS.

Mr. K. G. Shaswamy, member, Servants of India Society, writes from Tinnevely as follows:—

As a member of the Executive Committee of the Malabar Central Relief Committee it is my duty to correct some wrong impressions of our relief operations conveyed by Mr. G. K. Nariman's report as published by the Associated Press Service, on 5th January:—

(1) Mr. Nariman says that refugees are fed in our camps without any work being exacted from them. No one would look with greater satisfaction the complete mobilisation of the refugees for skilled and unskilled work in the several big concerns and firms of Calicut than the Relief Committee itself. The employment Committee was started very early in October which has introduced the coir, carpentry and weaving industries in several camps. It transferred about 500 refugees to Badagara where vegetable gardening and other cooly work are practised. With the co-operation of the first department it has transferred about six hundred refugees to Chaliyam 7 miles South of Calicut for cocoanut and tapping, wood-sawing, carpentry works, cleaning and weeding forest lands, etc Two schemes to provide building labour and agricultural work at Cannanore and Chevayar respectively will shortly be put into action. In the interior in our mofussil stations cooly labour for the military is provided by the refugees. Apart from this the erection of sheds in camps, cleaning and sweeping, pounding and cleaning rice, night-watch, messenger service, and roll-call absorb 15 per cent. of the refugees in camp-work. Further it has to be noted that the refugees cannot be engaged in big companies or factories as their stay is temporary. Secondly 80 per cent. of them are agriculturists unused to other kinds of labour and it takes very much the employment committee to find employment for all of them in a big urban centre like Calicut.

A labour exchange centre has also been formed three weeks back to find labour for able-bodied refugees and the committee has resolved not to give food and shelter to any of them who is unwilling to work.

The next point which Mr. Nariman makes out is that the continuance of these huge refugee asylums in Calicut "will be a menace to the town itself sooner or later." From the beginning of October the authorities began to transmit all refugees from the interior and Calicut being safe from Mopla outbreak and ensuring confidence to them of safety of their lives at such a dangerous period. The camps are very ...ious and are located at very great dis... one another. Further, Cali... ...ce from which refugees ... is the base cen... ...tations. Some ... are transferred to several ... ...he relief of the main principles guiding ... operations of the committee is that refugees should be accommodated in a safe rural centre as far as possible. It has also to be said that once the Amsams are safe the refugees flock in very large members to their homes with a view to safeguard their property and begin their avocations.

I write this that the public may not be misinformed by Mr. Nariman's report that the Relief Committee is indiscriminately feeding a large number and thus demoralising them.

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Collections by Mr D S Raikini, Halyat Rs. 70; Mr Ranchoddas Gonji Rs. 51; Capt S G Wagle, I.M.S., Rs. 25; Mr M P Bhavnagri, Ahmedabad Rs. 20; Mr Kanchanlal Maganlal Khandwalla, Uganda Rs. 14-14; Labourers under Messrs J C Bannerjea, Amraoti, through Mr N Mustafi Rs. 9-15; A Litigant in 3rd Presidency Magistrate's Court, through Mr. Karikh Rs. 5; "J" through Mr Kanturaj Keshavrai Oza Rs 5; through the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle":—Karwar Donors through Mr R G Golikeri Rs. 65; the present Parsi staff and students, Victoria J. Tech. Insti Rs. 35; Mr R V Kulkarni Rs. 25; A Parsi Lady Rs. 25; Mr C B Velker Rs. 11; "Ferhad" Rs. 10; Mr M B Tivari, Aden Rs. 10; Mr M V Vesavewalla Rs. 5; C D Desai Rs. 5 Mr Harivallabh Vithaldas Rs. 5; Mr C W Ravi, Ahmedabad Rs 5; Mr R S Narvekar Rs. 2-8; total Rs. 424-5-0.

NO JANUARY TAXES TO GOVT.

GUNTUR CONGRESS RESOLVE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

The Secretary of the Guntur Congress Committee wires to "The Swarajya", Madras, that at a general meeting, the Committee unanimously resolved that land revenue and other taxes for January *kist* shall not be paid to the British Government throughout Guntur District, excepting a few firkas in certain taluks.

RANGOON RICE CROP TO FORECAST.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, 15th Jan.

The fourth forecast of rice crop shows the area to mature 10,245,000 acres—a decrease of 270 acres over the last month. District reports show a no appreciable change, the prospects being still good. The total yield is 71,604,72 tons paddy. As a surplus available for export there are 27,357,50 tons of cargo rice of which 2,000,000 tons are available from Akyab and Bassein, Moulmein. The carry-over from the last year's crop is estimated at 70,000 tons.

A Lahore message says some of the released Sikh prisoners were taken in procession on Saturday through the city. Large crowds cheered and followed them. (A.P.)

MADRAS RACES.

HANDICAPS FOR TO-MORROW

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

The following are the handicaps for next Tuesday's races:—

THE PAVILION HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Miss Slasher 12-7, Ballymacad 12-7, Avro 11-0, Linolium 9-13, Babugarh 9-0.

THE SOUTHERN PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Wee Dote 10-10, Fairie Knight 9-12, Little Spec 8-11, Winnieburn 8-4, Scindia 8-3, Engaged 8-0, Wee Pam 7-10, Iffione 7-5, Kapri 7-5, Carremar 7-3, Dosdemona 7-0, Charlie's Gift 7-0, Milky Way 7-0, Berrinthia 7-0, Hyacinth 7-0, Sweet Isabel Bobalong 7-0.

THE RAYAPURAM PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Eagle's Nest 9-7, Polycasta 9-5, Lady Changeful 9-5, Dara Bay 9-4, Turbulence 9-4, Good Day 9-3, King's Head 9-1, Daffum 8-13, Ballymacad 8-6, Quite Grave 8-3, Great Mogul 8-3, Chicago May 8-2, Miss Understood 8-0, Prestean 7-13, Octandria 7-10, Vlamertinghi 7-7, Engaged 7-7, Wee Pam 7-3, Kitty Kent 7-0.

THE MADRAS PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Vershan 10-5, Arab Knight 10-3, Decoration 9-2, Fury 9-0, Magdala 9-0, Peshwa 8-9, Imkin 8-4, Scotchpine 8-2, Ornate 8-2, Cymbeline 8-1, Salim 7-12, Grafter 7-10, Mitigation 7-3, Keynote 7-8, Bowery 7-7, Little Grey 7-7, Marine 7-5, Gold Coin 7-5, Long Boat 7-2, Mines 7-0.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Vershan 10-3, Salsette 10-2, Lookhman 9-13, Model 9-1, Decoration 8-13, Special 8-13, Fury 9-11, Kingcraft 8-11, Reuter 8-7, Dickson 8-6, Peshwa 8-6, Doncaster 8-4, Emperor 8-4, Markhor 8-3, Cartridge 8-1, Colonial 8-1, Subbaica 8-0, Ornate 8-0, Sirvisto 7-13, Fusiliar 7-11, Orphan 7-11, Fury Gold 7-11, Salim 7-9, Partisan 7-5, Silver Prince 7-5, Blue Diamond 7-2, Gold Coin 7-2, Commencement 7-0.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Square 10-6, Abajala 10-3, Tetemonte 10-4, Lycopotium 9-13, Quartizite 9-3, Japenette 9-8, Mirabelle 9-5, Fashion Plate 9-0, Zefus 8-10, Bewlay 8-9, Way of an Eagle 8-6, Sunny Lady 8-5, Two Gates 8-5, Esopusal 8-3, Dunskey 8-2, Zanzibar 8-2, Eagle's Nest 7-12, Orme D'or 7-11, Miss Slasher 7-9, Turbulence 7-8, Tasty 7-5, Alexo 7-3, Miss Glad Eyes 7-2, Linoleum 7-1, Witch Doctor 7-1, Look Ahead 7-0, Tanyum 7-0, Cassava 7-0, Chicago May 7-0, Great Mogul 7-0.

THE MYSORE CUP.—Distance about 1 mile.

Square 9-12, Beggar Prince 9-2, Quartzite 9-0, Japonette 9-0, Mirabelle 8-13, Helen Court 8-12, Sandra 8-9, Fashion Plate 8-6, Bewlay 8-1, Sunny Lady 8-1, Warburton 7-13, Way of an Eagle 7-12, Wee Dote 7-11, Buckbeam 7-11, Two Gates 7-11, Marby 7-10, Esposual 7-9, Dunskey 7-8, Zanzibar 7-8, Kaloolah 7-5, Orme D'or 7-3, Eagle's Nest 7-3, Turbulence 7-0, Miss Glad Eyes 7-0, Sebell le Laugton 7-0, Witch Doctor 7-0, Look Ahead 7-0, Drop Scene 7-0, Chicago May 7-0, Great Mogul 7-0, Sandolla 7-0. Sandolla was scratched from all engagements for the 1st meeting.

RACING CHAT.

After the runaway victory of Capt. C. C. Lewis wonderful Arab horse Grey Sprite in The Mosul Plate at the Eighth Extra Meeting on Saturday, in which he won comfortably by somewhere in the region of twenty lengths many will look forward with keen interest to the occasion when he comes up meet some of the better stuff at the big ... ings later on. Buckley his jockey will ... handle him as cleverly then, as Saturday, he did on ... musing to listen to some of ... It is very ... perts" when they hold forth our racing "ex... ch they are not only in matters in wh... a knowing manner capable of tackling ... ave no particular but at the same time ... the ability to racing status other than ... local 'bucket-shops'. Only ... direct one to the various ... This is the sort of thing we get. ... last week we heard it had been insinuated by certain of these "experts" that Grey Spirit was *not* an Arab at all if you please. As a matter of fact Grey Spirit landed in India on or about the eighteenth of July of last year and became classified as a "newly landed."

She began to win race after race simply outclassing everything which came her way. Probably the superiority of this mare over the majority (quite safe to use the word majority I should say) of the other newly landed Arabs may have caused a mild epidemic of envy to break out amongst many of the Arab owners. However it is an ill wind, in most cases, which bodes no-body good. There is no question as to the reason why "Grey Spirit" and "Pride of Iraq" are so superior to other newly landed Arabs and the reason is not far to seek. They are both experienced in racing and fully developed, whereas the others imposed to them are not hardened in muscle, and roll very much like ships in distress when beaten, therefore the two former, and I think we should also include "Amin" must be superior in every respect, and by the way, did we not see similar instances when Krushan and Jan Taimoor were in the category of newly landed ...

At all events I am compelled to say since racing has been developing in Iraq we are getting a much better class of Arab imported into this country than formerly which is certainly a step in the right direction, and bids well for the betterment of the Sport in general.

FIRST TOTE.

[illegible] SUGGESTED [illegible]

MARATHA MEMORIAL.—P. K. A. writes to say that an armed guard is stationed to protect the Maratha War Memorial Stone at Poona. He says: "One cannot explain why the Government, fully conscious that the love and devotion which every Indian will feel for this sacred place is sufficient to protect it from any violence is unnecessarily wasting its arms over protecting it!" He asks if the stone symbolises the valour of the Marathas or the prestige of the bureaucracy!"

Mr. James Riversey Dyson, Chief Engineer Rangoon Trams since 1905 died. (A. P.)

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

The following are the minutes of a meeting of the Prostitution Committee held at 11 a.m. on the 20th December 1921:—

Miss Ronaldson stated, in answer to Matron, Salvation Army, Rescue Homes various questions:—

"I have most experience of the Kamatipura and Falkland Road brothels. These are of the lowest type, and their condition very bad indeed. Several, sometimes as many as twelve girls live, feed, sleep and carry on their trade in a room usually not any larger than 12 by 12 inches with a broken earthen floor and very inadequate sanitary arrangements. There is usually a large four-poster bed with a screen round it in the middle. There is usually a small room behind but cooking is often done in the main room.

The prostitute's life usually lasts 3 to 5 years. Many become insane and diseased They do not expect to live long themselves.

Male procurers work regularly at Rail way stations and decoy women who ar deserted or mal-treated by their husbands Many of these men are Mohamedans. The railway officials try to save women. The women are usually not widows.

More procurers bring girls from the Marathi villages, the Punjab and Uppe India. Bombay women know about Bombay brothels, and are less likely to be decoyed.

I feel sure some men are making procuring their life profession. Some women act as procurers, but I have not met any myself. I mistrust hawkers and will not allow them into my compound, but have no definite information of hawkers procuring girls.

In the lowest brothels the women receive 4 annas a visit. They do not return any money themselves. They are just fed and clothed.

I suspect ill-treatment, but cannot verify it, I cannot speak to the girls out of hearing of the mistress of the brothel.

Though loans from brothel keepers to prostitutes are irrecoverable at law, prostitutes do not know this and think they cannot leave their brothels while in debt.

Some prostitutes keep their own children in brothels. But where one sees a girl of 10 or 12 in a brothel, she is usually being inured to the trade like an apprentice, and when she reaches maturity passes naturally into the profession. I know of a woman selling her daughter to a brothel-keeper for 8 annas in Calcutta. Further legislation is necessary to prevent children being kept in brothels.

This method of creating prostitutes is probably as large as the influx from up country.

Brothels should be prohibited, but sudden suppression is probably not practicable.

Brothels should not be state regulated. have had seven years experience in Germany. The prostitutes pay heavy taxe and both parties come to look upon the institution as legal and proper, much as the theatre is. The prevalence of vice in Germany may be less than in Austria and may be partly due to the general outlook of the people.

Prohibition of brothels probably would result in an increase of clandestine prostitution, but there are many more clandestine than registered prostitutes in German cities.

EDUCATION—THE REMEDY.

I admit that the vice must always exist, ... education to ... improve matters. I think the moral tone in England is far better than in India. I think this may be due to better education and environment. I do not agree that because you cannot do away entirely with prostitution you should therefore throw away moral scruples and recognise and control the evil so as to make it less harmful.

To begin with the brothels in the main streets of Bombay must be closed down. Failing total removal I would have brothels ... in the byelanes or better still outside of ... Their present obviousness is a ... the city. ...ublic morals. ... menace to ... consent for girls in this ... The age of ... raised. It should be at ... country should be ... e case of Ceylon. ... least 14 years as in t... 's earnings should ... (Living on a prostitute ... present every ... be made an offence. At ... thels has ... prostitute in the better class bro... man hanging on to her). ...rec... Whipping would be particularly ... tive.

I put overcrowded dwellings which let to prostitution through familiarization with vice, love of dress and jewellery and mental deficiency as the most important causes of prostitution.

We have as an organisation been able to effect apparently permanent cures. Over our whole field of work, 75 per cent. of cases undertaken result in permanent cases, by return to work or marriage. In the remaining 25 per cent. the women return to prostitution or are unsatisfactory. I think these figures are approximately true of Bombay also. I refer not only to cases of girls reduced and stranded but to hardened prostitutes. The proportion permanently cured would be lower if hardened prostitutes only are considered. We try to keep in touch with our case, after they leave the Home.

I know of three Rescue Homes in Bombay.

(1) The Salvation Army Home.

(2) The Home for Europeans and Anglo-Indians managed by the League of Mercy.

(3) The Home of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

The accommodation respectively is for (1) twenty (2) and (3) fifteen (with only two inmates).

The Lord Bishop explained that (2) was a clearing station for a Home at Bangalore. At present the Salvation Army Home contains ten women and two children. Children are not kept there if it can be avoided.

The accommodation is quite inadequate. Government should give us a suitable building. We want a large home in a central place but not in the slums where cases could be classified into (1) preventive (2) young beginners (3) sensoned women and kept apart. It is the absence of means of segregation which prevents our using our whole available accommodation at present. The seasoned women do not take easily to work. We want a building where suitable industries could be carried on. The women are exhausted by the life and take long to recover. In England cases are classified in a receiving home and then sent to suitable Institutions. The women in India having lost caste by their mode of life, caste offers no difficulty. If brothels are to be closed then Government should provide the necessary Institutions to help rescue the women from a life of vice.

NEED OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

As religion plays an essential part in all rescue work. I think some part of religious instruction must be given even in those Homes founded by other than Christian bodies. The women in our Homes have never objected to Christian teaching.

Our home has existed about 15 years. We exercise considerable care and visit the women who marry and go to take situations.

FRANCE AS A WARLIKE NATION.

M. RAOUL PERET'S PROTEST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Recd. 7-45 p.m. Jan. 15.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message states that, taking possession of the Presidential Chair, M. Raoul Piret declared that uneasiness and anxiety were weighing on the people. Justice itself had suffered serious injuries. He protested against the slanders representing France as a warlike nation and insisted that Frenchmen could not admit such calumny. No country was so determined as France to maintain world peace, for which she had made so many sacrifices and nobody might doubt her word. Imperialism and militarism might exist elsewhere but between the attitude of provocation and that of abdication against which the national conscience would revolt, there was place for measures to hinder new war. France claimed legitimate reparations; she claimed guarantees of security, nothing more and nothing less. Peace could not be founded on injustice, or in laying a crushing burden of war on the nations that were attacked and in discharging criminals who had declared a war twice in half a century. France would accept with joy a defensive pact completing the Franco-Belgian accord but she would not admit any engagement violating her imprescriptible rights.

M BRIAND'S RESIGNATION.

ITS CAUSE AND EFFECT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Recd. 5 p.m. Jan. 15.

Paris.—It has been clear that for the past few days, M. Briand has lost contact with the feeling in Paris regarding the major questions on the Cannes agenda. To day, the Premier took the bull by the horns in outlining his policy before the Chamber. He especially repudiated the French opposition to participations at Genoa, when the United States had agreed to take part in the Conference there, and he emphasised the readiness of the majority of the Reparations Commission to grant Germany a moratorium. M. Briand evinced an attitude of "take it or leave it," and, divining the unfriendly feeling of the House, he did not give it the opportunity for an adverse vote.

M. Millerand immediately accepted his resignation, the news of which came like a thunderclap to Cannes, where the labours have thus been made abortive. M. Loucheur has announced his intention of returning to Paris immediately although the conference continued to listen to her Herr Rathenau's statement; the delegations subsequently making prepartions to depart for home.

M. BRIAND'S 'ROBABLE SUCCESSOR

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Recd. 5, p.m. Jan. 15.

M. Briand has telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George expressing the opinion that his successor will be able to resume the discussions and accomplish the plans which they both had in view. The Chamber reassembles next Thursday.

The President has summoned ex-president Poincare, who is regarded as the favourite in running for the Premiership.

RECEIVED WITH DISMAY IN WASHINGTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Recd. 5. p.m. Jan. 15.

Washington.—The news of M. Briand's resignation has been received with dismay in Conference circles, members of which are expressing uncertainty regarding his successor's attitude over naval agreements. Meanwhile, M. Sarraut is remaining at Washington.

MORATORIUM QUESTION.

HERR RATHENAU'S PLEA.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 15.

The German delegation to Cannes are being examined before the Supreme Council to-day. In the meantime, Herr Rathenau, as the principal spokesman, has appeared before the Reparations Commission to explain the reason for the requested moratorium. Herr Rathenau shewed remarkable skill in evading the commissioners' questions and advancing arguments in support of his own case. He offered four hundred and four million gold marks, accompanied by conditions relating to deliveries in kind, instead of seven hundred and twenty million gold marks.

He asserted that the German trade balance shewed a deficit of fifteen hundred millions, which conflicts with the commission's evidence, and estimated that, after allowing for the depreciation of gold, German exports were computable at two and a half millions. He offered guarantees in the shape of higher railway and postal and telegraphic rates; reduction of food subsidies; and increased price of coal. Small committees of Allied and German experts will study the facts and figures.

The German delegation brought ten trunks stuffed with documents.

FOR PARTICIPATING IN ROYAL RECEPTION.

POONGIES ATTACK PROMOTER OF PWE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 15.

Attacks by Poongies on Pwe at the Pagoda festival owing to the promoter of Pwe having participated in the Royal reception on Wednesday, was not continued as the police were in attendance. Senior Poongies disown the action of excitable youngsters.

PRINCE'S PROGRAMME AT DELHI

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

The following is the programme of the visit to Delhi of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—

February 14th, Tuesday:—Public arrival at 3-30 p.m.

February 16th, Darbar at the Fort at 4-30 p.m. and Garden Party at the Fort at 5-30 p.m.

February 17th Friday:—Laying of the foundation stone of the Kitchener College at 11 a.m.

His Royal Highness will arrive at Selimargh station. The members of the Imperial Legislatures will be presented and an address from the Delhi Municipality will be received in the Selimgarh Bastion of the Fort. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Royal Highness will drive in state to Viceregal Lodge where the Ruling Princes and Chiefs will welcome His Royal Highness.

There will be a limited number of seats available at the public arrival (Secretariat enclosure), the unveiling of the King Edward Memorial. The Durbar, Garden Party and the laying of the foundation stone of the Kitchener College at New Delhi for civil and military officers, and ladies and gentlemen visiting Delhi during the Royal visit who are not ordinarily resident in Delhi wishing to attend these functions should apply to the Officer-in-Charge of the Invitation Bureau Government of India, Secretariat, Delhi.

No tickets or invitations will be delivered through the post. Person to whom the tickets have been allotted should call for them at the Invitation Bureau before the 13th February 1922.

DINNER AT GOVT HOUSE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

A Dinner party was given at Government House last night in honour of the Prince. The guests included Lieut.-General Sir William and Lady Marshall, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Clinton Baker, the Ministers, the Members of the Executive Council, Judges and their wives, the Bishop of Madras, the Governor of French Settlements in India, the Maharaja of Travancore, the Raja of Venkatgiri, the Prince of Arcot, and the Raja of Sandur. The scene in the dining hall was brilliant. After dinner an entertainment was given in the Ballroom by a Company of amateures known as Optimists. After this, the whole company was presented to the Prince.

[illegible] AT THE RACES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales attended a successful meeting of Madras races at Guindy, driving in state down the course. Seven races were decided for special cups, one of which was presented by the Prince, one by the Ministers of the Presidency and others by Ruling Princes. Maharajah of Mysore secured three cups but the chief honour of the afternoon, that of winning the Prince's cup fell to Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait, a local merchant, whose horse Abjala won by a short head after a thrilling finish from the Maharaja of Mysore's Fashion Plate with Lord Willingdon's "Way Of An Eagle" third. The Prince who was accompanied by Lord and Lady Willingdon entered the paddock, presented his cup to the Khan Bahadur whom he congratulated and left amid renewed cheering to pay a visit to the Cosmopolitan Club where he was entertained with some selections of Hindu music.

WEAK-KNEED FEAR.

HATHRAS CONGRESSMEN RESIGNING FOR FEAR OF G. I. L.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

A Hathras message reports a rift among Congress workers. Almost all the members of the Congress Committee have, fearing jail, declined to get enrolled as volunteers and are resigning. Some are reported to be openly helping the police. Further convictions under Criminal law amendment Act of the Congress and Khilafat workers are reported from Etah, Sitapur, and Muttra.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 15.

The Western depression gave local rain and snow in Kashmir with light local rain in East Punjab and a few falls in Baluchistan.

Ambala, Ludhiana, Srinagar, Dras report quarter inch each.

Temperature has rapidly fallen in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—No important change.

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Monday, January 16, 1922.

A WAY.

We defer detailed comments on the results achieved by the Representative Conference which ended its session last evening. The results are such as indicate an honourable way out of the present crisis, provided Lord Reading and his Government are genuinely anxious for a satisfactory settlement and are prepared courageously to rise to the occasion and immediately take the action that is demanded. Mahatma Gandhi made it clear at the Ahmedabad Congress that the door was open for Lord Reading to come to a settlement with the people. Only he demanded a change of heart as the essential condition precedent. The Conference which ended last evening has shown Lord Reading definitely and clearly how this change of heart on the part of his Government has to be manifested. The only satisfactory manner in which this change of heart can be manifested is, of course, for the Government to yield to the demands of the Congress unconditionally by transforming themselves into a truly *Indian* Government. However, the next best method, in the circumstance, is that pointed out by the Malaviya Conference. That this result has been brought about is a matter for congratulation to the country, Mahatma Gandhi and the conveners of the Conference—to the country because of the possibility it contains of her cause being won without further suffering, to Mahatma Gandhi for the characteristically masterful manner in which he has put Non-Cooperators right with those of their countrymen who do not see eye to eye with them, and to the conveners, who afforded him the opportunity of doing so. The reason why Non-Cooperators could not be party to the resolutions passed by the Conference were fully explained by the Mahatma. They can be summed up in one sentence: That ready as they are for a Round Table Conference, they do not see, nor are assured of, a change of heart on the part of Government. Nevertheless, acting on their behalf Mahatma Gandhi has shown that not only have they placed themselves in the right with those of their countrymen who do not see eye to eye with them, but they have also undertaken to be square with the Viceroy. It is now for the latter to show by his *action* that he and the British Government, whom he represents, are sincerely anxious to reconcile India and Islam to Britain.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION.

We make a present of the following sage observation of the "Manchester Guardian" to British administrators in this country, who reiterate *ad nauseam* the plea of "Law and Order"—the tyrant's plea in all history as Sir Hormusji Wadia has apty characterised it:—

"The principle of liberty, the struggle for which runs through all English history, does not consist in vindicating freedom of expression for the principles that we like. Its "acid test" is freedom for the advocacy of principles that we dislike. We all want to be free to express our own opinions. But if we believe in liberty, we are not less concerned that our opponents should be free to express their, to us objectionable perhaps abhorrent, opinions. The freedom of truth is also the freedom of error. Let no one suppose that this is mere waste and loss, for it is only through the ventilation of all shades of opinion, erroneous as many of them will be, that truth is tested and finally set upon a firm and rational basis. Most errors contain some truth. . . . You do not prove a man wrong in argument by knocking him on the head or putting him on to a plank bed. What you suggest rather is that you are afraid of his arguments and feel yourself incapable of meeting them with a reasoned reply. English people have become so orderly that a million men are on strike for three months without a symptom of serious lawlessness. Why have they become orderly? Because three generations of growing freedom have taught them that English law is the basis of liberty. Reverse this lesson, teach them that there is a law which will not allow some unpleasing opinions to be ventilated, some advice which the authorities dread to be tendered or discussed, and you begin to shake their trust. Let law once take a side and the law-abiding spirit is killed." Yet, the supreme pity of it is that all the perversion of law and consequent perversion of justice too taking place at present in India, are occurring under the aegis of one who came to this country with the avowed mission of rescuing both from the disrepute into which they had fallen!

THE OPIUM SCANDAL.

"Mr. Montagu takes strong exception to the statement made by your Committee that the measures adopted by the Government of India are by no means in consonance with the spirit of the Hague Opium Convention. . . . The Government of India do not admit that the opium used in India or exported is 'abused'. . . . It is believed that no alteration will be necessary in order to bring the laws, rules and procedure into exact conformity with the provisions of the Hague Convention, as the Indian law and practice have for years been in accord with the principles of the Convention." This is what the Secretary of State for India wrote in answer to a letter of protest from the Edinburgh Anti-Opium Committee. We make no apology for prefacing our remarks concerning the opium scandal in India with this long quotation because we want to know who it is that really believes that the Indian law and practice as regards the permission to produce and sell opium are in reality in conformity with the principles of the Hague Opium Convention. The people of India certainly do not, although the Government might. We are reminded of this reply from Mr. Montagu to a body of public-spirited men in Edinburgh, because of the latest exhibition of the new-born passion in the Government of India of providing "accurate information" to the Indian people, and we imagine to the whole world, by means of their Publicity Department. From the pen of the Director, Central Bureau of Information of the Government of India, comes out a volume entitled "the Truth about the Indian Opium Trade." We believe we shall be very lenient in our criticism when we assert that it would be difficult to find elsewhere such a collection of misleading half-truths at such an exorbitant price. Mr. Rushbrook Williams, the Director whose elevation from an Allahabad College Professorship to the olympic heights of Simla, has enabled him to try his facile pen in proving many a matter political and otherwise only to his own satisfaction, essays a short foreword to this "Truth about the Indian Opium Trade." In his last paragraph we learn something which he ought to have told us in his first, namely, that the book is written to demolish the arguments used by Miss La Motte in her able work, "The Opium Monopoly," which she brought out last year. The Director, who supplies us this information, calls these arguments partial presentations of undigested material. We shall remove from our minds the uncharitable idea that Mr. Rushbrook Williams has not been able to digest the vast body of ably-presented material in Miss La Motte's book. Perhaps it did not come within the scope of his duties as Director of Information with the Government of India to do so. We shall content ourselves with enumerating the reasons he gives for writing his book and ask him finally one simple question.

The Director of Information asserts that the Government of India do not encourage the cultivation and use of opium for foreign or domestic purposes; yet in the table of consumption of opium in the main provinces of British India, which he kindly places at our disposal the gross consumption has been put down to 936,400 lbs. of opium yielding a gross revenue of one million and six hundred and odd pounds sterling. We are told that in India the demand for the drug comes from "millions of sane and normal people who have looked upon it for the last ten centuries as a family medicine." We are told further that the opium trade of India, both internal and external, is surely if slowly disappearing. We learn that the Government of India are so keen in their efforts to assist China "to purify herself of opium smoking" that they sacrificed four million pounds of their own scanty annual revenue to keep Indian opium out of China.

Now we propose to ask the Director of Information and the Government of India which employ him one simple question. Why is it that before assisting China to purify herself of opium smoking the Government do not assist India herself in her fight against the drug and drink habit? India is now responsible for only 4 per cent. of the world's total opium production. Would it be an extra-ordinary and impossible feat in statesmanship to abolish in India the production of opium altogether? And yet this is just the very thing which educated Indian opinion has emphatically demanded. What is the Government of India's attitude? Can they deny that from January 18th, 1921, they have agreed to supply fifteen thousand six hundred lbs. of opium every year to the tiny little colony of Hongkong? We wonder whether there exist in Hongkong, as in the vision of the Government of India there exist in this country itself, "millions of sane and normal people who look upon opium as a family medicine"? As a matter of fact Indian public opinion has viewed with great disfavour the attitude of the Government of this country regarding the drug and drink habit. It is a fact, though of course, we do not find it referred to in the "Truth about the Indian Opium Trade," hat in Assam, for example, the consumption of opium as a drug, and not as a family medicine is steadily increasing. Only a few months after the reply from Mr. Montagu to the Edinburgh Anti-Opium Committee, the Assam Legislative Council decided by an over-whelming majority against the sale of opium in Assam. Other provinces, we are sure, will follow suit. This shows which way the volume of Indian public opinion tends. The polite humbug proceeding from the Central Bureau of Information with the Government of India attempts to answer it. Yes, but why do so at the expense of the poor Indian ryot?

Notes of the Day

Cause and Effect.

Reuter has now told us all. The resignation of M. Briand was caused by Mr. Lloyd George. At the Cannes Conference the British Premier successfully essayed to reduce the Chauvinism which is France's policy in respect to Germany. M. Briand succumbed to the Welshman's blandishments. All France's old arguments about flaring another attack from Germany—an attack, by the way, which the peace of *revanche* bids fair to bring about—has been discounted by the offer of a pact by which Britain is bound to assist France if the latter is attacked by Germany. Mr. Lloyd George might go a trifle further and find England now to assist Germany if she is attacked by France. Then the German bogey will be laid. M. Briand, reassured, has, it seems, permitted himself to weaken in the matter of demanding impossible reparations from Germany, and an angry Cabinet and Chamber have apparently repudiated his concessions at Cannes. Perhaps his greatest crime, however, is consenting to the admission of Soviet representation at the Genoa Economic Conference. The late Tsar's Government borrowed a great deal of money from France. The money was needed to help Russia to help France against Germany—but that is immaterial. The Soviets refuse to recognise the debt. Therefore they do not exist so far as France is concerned, and two-thirds of a Continent is to be ignored till the end of the world. The egotism of the gesture is sublime. We are inclined to think that in the economic settlement of Europe it is France who might well be ignored rather than Russia—France which owes enormous sums to England and to America—sums which France can never repay. M. Briand must now suffer for seeing a glimmer of reason.

A Danger Signal.

One is agreeably surprised to be told by the "Pioneer" that Mahatma Gandhi's "destructive we energies" are aimed not at the British administration, but "simply and radically at the Reformed Constitution." Since when has this new light dawned on our contemporary, which has been dinning into our ears that Mahatma Gandhi's sole aim in his present movement is to destory not only the British Raj, but all Raj, he being the very personification of anarchism, albeit philosophical? If Mahatma Gandhi is only an enemy of the present "Reformed Constitution," why do our contemporary and others of its ilk go into hysterics over his denunciations of the "reforms" and brand them as "sedition," "treason," "anarchy" and so on? The reason of our contemporary's giving this unexpected turn to its angle of vision appears to be the fear that the Moderate element in the Legislative Assembly will succumb to pressure of public opinion and fail to uphold the repressive measures of Government. The notice of resolutions in the Assembly anent these measures has perturbed the equanimity of our contemporary and it is trying to rally the waverers to the flag of the bureaucracy by raising the cry that the "Reformed constitution" is in danger. It is in real danger, no doubt, but we are afraid that our contemporay's hue and cry will avail little in saving it from the doom which awaits it and in bringing about which most of the Moderates will be found by our contemporary to be as much interested as the Nationalist themselves.

Ship-building in India.

We trust the excellent intentions of Sir Sivaswamy's resolution on the Indianisation of the Royal Indian Marine will not be frustrated by the all to common curse of committees. The mover of the resolution rightly emphasised the fact that shipbuilding was a flourishing industry in India until about fifty years ago. We even think he might have laid greater stress on the fact that Indian-built sailing vessels did a good part of the trade with the Arabian and Persian littoral during the late war when the submarine terror made the smokeless and voiseless sailing craft only too welcome. Not one but more than one National colleges are needed in India because scientific instruction in navigation will afford one more lucrative career to our young men. But we would not concede the implication that a knowledge of navigation has become extinct in India, since we know that a respectable proportion of our coasting trade as far as Africa is carried on by Indian officers and Indian crew in steam vessels as well as in sailing craft. We have always regretted the omission from the reference to the Fiscal Commission of the problem of developing a mercantile marine; we would rejoice with Sir Sivaswamy Iyer if the acceptance of his resolution were taken as a symptom of an early revival of shipping trade in India. Mr. Innes on behalf of the Government played to perfection his part of an unconvinced but resigned sympathiser. It is a pity his erroneous analogy with Japan was not sufficiently exposed by any of the speakers who supported the resolution; for, though we do not primarily desire the development of maritime ship-building for naval ends, we have an effective trading coast line not a whit inferior to Japan's and we may legitimately expect very handsome profits if even the entire coasting trade of India were reserved for Indian-built, Indian owned and Indian-manned ships. Considerations of cost cannot, of course, be ignored altogether, though we would point out that the Indian Government have a nasty trick of adducing such considerations at a singularly inopportune moment. Even accepting their estimate of an annual cost of two crores to the exchequer, may it not be argued that there is room for much greater economy in the military budget alone? But they can always find crores for expeditions on the frontier, and grudge money for education or other projects for the material development of the country. But the country is in such a mood that, if only the Government would enthusiastically and honestly accept such a policy for our material development, it would not grudge the cost and find the funds in the full faith that the outlay is well incurred which is calculated so justly to increase employment and add to the profits of the Indian trader, not to mention the security of the country as a whole.

Cost of Living.

We learn from the current number of the "Labour Gazette" that in November the cost of living for Bombay was one point less than in the previous month—a small mercy for which hard-hit consumers should be grateful to economic forces. The production of yarn in the mills of this Presidency, for the seven months ending 31st October was 290 million pounds as against 268 in 1920 and 278 in 1919. Corresponding figures for woven goods produced are 199, 172 and 191 million pounds. The textile industry does not seem to have taken full advantage of the present Swadeshi agitation. The "Gazette" publishes some opinions on the proposed Trade Union legislation. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, as was to be expected, is frankly hostile to trade unionism. It wants Trade Unions to taboo politics, demurs to the immunity of trade unions as provided for in the English Law, objects to picketting and concludes with the paternal advice that the subject being an extremely novel one in India, the first steps in connexion therewith will require extreme caution. The Secretary of the Bombay Engineering Employers' Federation writes in much the same vein though the Federation, on whose behalf he writes, seems to recognise the wisdom of bowing to the inevitable. And there is the interesting query: "Will Trades Unions be divided, and if so, how? In one Workshop there are carpenters, fitters, etc. Will they each belong to their own Unions, or will they be expected to join one Union, because they are working together in the same Workshop?" Perhaps the Federation and its secretary do not know that even in England, after well-nigh a hundred years of trade union activity, we do not find Unions formed on a single principle to the exclusion of others. There are craft unions like the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and there are employment unions which copy exactly the present capitalistic structure of industry and group in a single union all persons working under common employer. There are also unions of *unskilled workers* and Unions which follow the line of sex like the National Federation of Women Workers. It is too early in the day to ask on precisely what lines trade unionism in India will run. The Social Service League, however, supports entirely the claims of Indian workers. It wishes legislation to follow the English law and as regards picketing during strikes makes the following sage observation: "Peaceful persuasion in the industrial world is of the nature of constitutional agitation in the political world and being equally essential should be freely permitted. It is its suppression and not its exercise that leads to violence."

Enlightenment!

The "Leader" writes:—

"Even the best informed newspapers in England are not above making serious blunders in the news that they purvey with regard to India. Lala Lajpat Rai is described in the *Times* as the *'Sikh'* leader of the 'Punjab' trobles in 1907, and Sardar Gurdit Singh who recently, surrendered himself voluntarily after making an appointment with the authorities is spoken of as having been *'traced and arrested'*."

EXTENSION OF SHANTUNG RAILWAY.

A CHINA-JAPAN AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 13.

Washington.—The Chinese and the Japanese have agreed upon details for the construction of three extensions of the Shantung Railway in the Kaiochow leasehold. The first two, namely Tsenanfushuntho-Kaomsuchowfu will be built by an international group, probably by the existing consortium, while the Chefoo-weishei extension will be constructed by China.

An attempt is now being made to agree on the question of opening Port Tsingtao to all commerce on equal terms.

POPE'S FELICITATIONS TO KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 15.

The Pope has sent a telegram to the King congratulating His Majesty on having contributed effectually to the great work for peace in Ireland.

KING'S REPLY TO POPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd, 5. p.m. Jan. 15.

The King has replied expressing sincere gratification at the Pope's telegram.

ASSOCIATION CUP REPLAYS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 6-20 a.m., Jan. 16.

Southport 0, Blackburn 2.
Notts County 3, Grimsby nil
Norwich 1, Barnsley 2.

A WAY OUT.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

REPRESSIVE POLICY CONDEMNED.

TERMS OF TRUCE.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ATTITUDE.

NON-COOPERATORS ABSTAIN FROM VOTING.

RESULT OF MALAVIYA CONFERENCE.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR WITHDRAWS.

When the Malaviya Conference adjourned on Saturday, it had been announced that the sittings would be resumed at p.m. on Sunday. But the doors of the hall were kept closed and the members as they arrived, were informed that the sittings would begin at 6 p.m.

The Committee that was appointed to frame definite proposals to be placed before the Conference for adoption had not been able to arrive at any understanding, and it continued to sit till late in the evening. It continued to sit till late in the evening Mahatma Gandhi assisting in its deliberations as a non-member. At about quarter past 6 o'clock, Sir Sankaran Nair walked out of the hall, and this gave rise to speculation of all kinds. About 6-30 p.m. the doors of the hall were flung open and members were admitted into the hall. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, late Dewan of Mysore and one of the Viceregal deputationists, was put into the chair, which had been rendered vacant by Sir Sankaran Nair's unexplained departure. At the outset Pandit Malaviya explained that the Committee had adopted the resolutions without opposition and that Sir Sankaran could not wholly endorse the decision of the Committee and had, therefore, left the Committee and the Conference. He regretted that Sir Sankaran Nair felt obliged to take this step, but he thanked him for having conducted the deliberations of the Conference and the Committee.

Mr. Jinnah then placed the following resolutions before the Conference, which were passed, all non-cooperators abstaining from voting. Before the resolutions were moved and had voted upon, Mahatma Gandhi explained the position which he and the Congress party took with regard to the resolutions.

The following resolutions were moved by Mr. Gandhi:—

RESOLUTION I.

"This Conference is strongly of opinion that the policy adopted by Government within the last few weeks of extending and applying the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act to various parts of the country and of misusing the ordinary law in connection with political offences, leading to wholesale arrests and imprisonments including those of some of the most respected leaders and citizens, constitutes an unwarranted encroachment upon the elementary rights of citizenship of the Freedom of Press and of Liberty of Speech and Association, has defeated its own object by alienating popular sympathy, and aggravating the general discontent, and ought to be reversed without delay.

RESOLUTION II.

"This Conference is further of opinion that, until it is clear beyond any doubt that no other means will secure a redress of the country's grievances and the status of Full Responsible Government, the Civil Disobedience contemplated by the Ahmedabad Congress ought not to be resorted to.

RESOLUTION III.

"In response to the sentiments expressed by H. E. the Viceroy in his speech at Calcutta on the 21st December, 1921, and in order to explore all methods of reaching a harmonious and honourable settlement of the important issues now before the country, namely the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs, and the demand for Swaraj or full Responsible Government on the Dominion basis, this Conference supports the proposal for a Round Table Conference between the Government and popular representatives, and is of opinion that, in order to provide a favourable atmosphere for the dispassionate consideration of the points in controversy, all notifications issued and orders passed by Government under Act 14 of 1908, Part II, and the Seditious Meetings Act, should be withdrawn and all prisoners convicted or under arrest or prosecution under the aforesaid notifications or Orders should be released, as also the Fatwa Prisoners, and that, in as much as persons have been convicted for non-violent activities and other activities of an innocent character under cover of the ordinary laws, a Committee should be appointed by Government, consisting of two persons: one to be nominated by Government and the other by the Committee of the Conference appointed by resolution No. 5, with power to them to appoint an umpire, to investigate the cases of the persons hereinbefore referred to and that such of them as might be recommended by the said Committee or umpire be released and that pending the results of the said Conference, all Hartals, Picketing and Civil Disobedience should cease.

RESOLUTION IV.

This Conference is likewise of opinion that, having regard to the critical situation in this country and the desirability of effecting an early settlement, the Round Table Conference should be called as soon as possible and that His Majesty's Government should clothe His Excellency the Viceroy with the authority necessary for the purpose of arriving at a settlement."

RESOLUTION V.

Without at present going into the particulars of the demands of the country with reference to the Punjab, Khilafat and Swaraj questions, this Conference hereby appoints a Committee of the following persons to carry on all communications with the Government on the one hand and the important political organisations in the country on the other with the view of arranging the composition, the dates and other details relating to the holding of the said Round Table Conference, and for all purposes incidental to the carrying out of these Resolutions, including, when necessary, the convening of another Representative Conference. The Committee to consist of

1. Sir M. Visvesvaraya,
2. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya,
3. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer.
4. Sir P. C. Ray.
5. Mr. M. A. Jinnah.
6. Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
7. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit.
8. Sir H. Wadia.
9. Mr. C. R. Reddy.
10. Mr. S. Satyamurti.
11. Prof. S. C. Mukerjee.
12. Mr. Joseph Baptista.
13. Mr. Rai Zada Bhaga Ram.
14. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri.
15. Mr. B. Chakrabatti.
16. Dr. H. S. Gour.
17. Pundit H. Kunzru.
18. Mr. K. Natrajan.
19. Mr. Hasan Imam.
20. Pundit Gokaranath Misra, with power to co-opt.

Mahatma Gandhi spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and friends, it is quite proper that Mr. N. V. Gokhale should ask three or four questions. He has asked those questions, and I think I should render full explanation of what part I have taken in assisting the Committee to frame these resolutions. You will see there are not many vital changes in the resolutions, as they were read to you yesterday. This conference should remember that I do not propose to be a party to the resolutions of this Conference, and so far as I am concerned, the Non-cooperators also will not become parties. (Hear, hear). They will not take part in the discussion either. I am humbly of opinion that it is the special prerogative and duty of those who are not non-cooperators, to consider fully the bearings of these resolutions and to accept them or to reject them as they choose. I defined the functions of non-cooperators yesterday, and I repeat every word of what I said yesterday: and their function is this, namely, of advisers, but they do not identify themselves with these resolutions. That does not mean that they do not hold any opinion about these resolutions. They do certainly hold an opinion about these resolutions. There are certain things which the non-cooperators are called upon to do in the event of certain contingencies. Personally, I may explain to you what the attitude of the non-cooperators will be with reference to the obligations that these resolutions seek to impose upon them. With reference to the first resolution I have absolutely nothing to say beyond what I said yesterday. I say it remains intact. The second resolution also remains intact. With reference to that I have to tell the Conference—I repeat the remark I made before the Committee—that the resolution will be placed before the Working Committee if it is sent to it officially by this Conference, and the Working Committee will consider that resolution, and I have assured the Conference Committee—and I repeat the assurance—that I shall advise the Working Committee to suspend general Civil Disobedience, contemplated by the Ahmedabad

(Continued on next page)

ANGLO FRENCH PACT.

MORAL WEIGHT AGAINST GERMANY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PLEA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

Cannes.—Mr. Lloyd George's aide-memoire to M. Briand pointed out that the proposed Anglo-French agreement would not only safeguard France against a possible German attack but it would make any such attack extremely improbable. It was inconceivable that Germany would forget the great part the British Empire played played in the War. What the British Empire did once for civilisation, it would if need be, do again. The great reserves of trained men it had inherited from the war would be available long before Germany's own; and the vast equipment manufactured for the war, would be available in Britain for at least a generation; whereas Germany's had been removed wholesale by the Allies. If Germany were certain that the British Empire would stand by France in any future war, she would not be tempted to keep alive dreams of revenge. Such a guarantee to France would have a far greater weight than an offensive and defensive alliance, for the British Government believes that it would carry with it the whole-hearted opinion not only in Britain but in the Dominions; whereas an alliance involving, or even appearing to involve, military liabilities elsewhere, would be strongly opposed by large sections of the British community of all parties.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 15.

Paris.—The French premier returned to the capital this morning to face his critics and to endeavour to convince his colleagues of the soundness of his attitude at Cannes. His position has undoubtedly been seriously shaken owing to the impression which is said to have been shared by many members of the French Cabinet at the meetings on the 10th and 11th of January, over which M. Millerand presided. The impression is that M. Briand was considering the modification of France's claims in respect of German reparations and acquiescence in a moratorium, in exchange for the pact.

M. BRIAND CONVINCES COLLEAGUES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 15.

A Reuter cable from Paris, despatched just prior to the announcement of M. Briand's resignation, states that M. Briand attended the Cabinet meeting, at the close of which it was declared that unanimity had been obtained as regards the Premier's policy at Cannes. In the course of two hour's Cabinet council, M. Briand triumphantly convinced his colleagues—particularly the so-called Irreconcilables,—that the proposed Anglo-French pact was the best that could be obtained as regards French security.

DOUBTFUL POSITION OF M. BRIAND

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 15.

These Cabinet ministers, moreover, hold that certain pledges should be exacted from the Soviet Government, particularly the recognition of Russia's enormous debt to France and French bond-holders, before admitting Russian delegates to the Economic Conference at Genoa. It is thought that M. Briand will take up a strong stand today at the Cabinet meeting, when he will submit the broad lines of the pact, and then offer his colleagues the alternatives of complete solidarity with him, or, resignation *en bloc*.

Even if M. Briand succeeds in getting the colleagues' endorsement to the plan evolved at Cannes, he will have to run the gauntlet of criticism in the Chamber later in the day, with doubtful result.

PARIS—CENTRE OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 15.

The first centre of interest in International political has temporarily shifted from Cannes to Paris, where early sensational developments may be expected as regards the fate of the proposed Anglo-French pact, which guarantees France against German aggression. The rejection of this porposal, in its present form, is suspected in France, and would be likely to lead to the downfall of M. Briand.

SCENE IN THE CHAMBER.

M. BRIAND INTERRUPTED FROM SPEAKING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 7-45 p.m. Jan. 15.

Paris.—M. Briand's speech in the Chamber was delivered under trying circumstances. The Premier several times packed up his manuscripts owing to interruptions but was persuaded to continue on the restoration of order by the President. M. Briand warmly insisted that French interests were not being neglected and he paid a moving tribute to British sincerity. He declared that Britain's land and sea forces would be beside France in the event of menace to the latter's frontiers. This statement was greeted by cries from the Right of "Britain has no army." A sensation followed M. Briand's concluding statement, which was accompanied by a disheartened gesture "I have no right to go forward in battle if I am not sure of not receiving a stab in the back."

NATIONALISTS AND BANKS.

ALLENBY'S PROCLAMATION.

RESCINDS HIS PROHIBITION ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Jan. 15.

Cairo.—Lord Allenby has issued a proclamation rescinding the order prohibiting the banks from holding moneys on behalf of Zaglul Pasha or the Egyptian delegation without permission.

CAIRO SCHOOLS OPENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 9 a.m., Jan. 15.

Cairo.—Apart from the secondary schools, which remain indefinitely closed, schools and colleges have resumed operations in a manner that is practically normal.

BANCA DISCONTO TO BE RECONSTITUTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

Rome.—It is reported from a trustworthy source that negotiations are making progress by which the Banca Disconto will be reconstituted with Italian and foreign capital. Mr. Otto Kahn of the United States and M. Dreyfus of Paris are expected to take part in the new concern

The Italian commercial delegation has issued statements that the Banca Disconto opened last Tuesday on the authority of tribunal to transact certain business including the opening of new current accounts free from moratorium; collection of bills; and purchase and sale of Government bonds. There is every hope of removing all remaining difficulties shortly.

IRISH POLITICAL AMNESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 15.

Mr. Churchill has been authorised to announce that the King has granted an amnesty in respect of political offences in Ireland prior to the Truce. The release of prisoners begins forthwith. Mr. Churchill's announcement concludes, "It is His Majesty's confident hope that this act of oblivion will aid powerfully in establishing relations of friendship and good-will between the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland."

REVISION OF RATES OF WAGES.

EMPLOYERS' PROPOSAL TO OPERATIVES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., Jan. 16.

The [illegible] Amalgamations of Lancashire cotton operatives have received a communication from the Spinning and Weaving Employers Association requesting their concurrence in the arrangement to shorten from three to one month the period of notice, on which either side may ask for the revision of rates of wages. The employers point out that three months would hamper the improvement of business which has already begun and above the measure is, therefore, proposed to stabilise markets at least for two months. Opinion is generally expressed that the proposal will be accepted.

MR. SIDNEY WEBB AND INDIA.

ADVOCATES FEDERALISM

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Jan. 16.

Mr. Sidney Webb, addressing the Indian students on Fabian policy for India last night, emphasised that great change in any constitution must be gradual and that sweeping changes in social order were impracticable. He demonstrated the case of Russia and advised all interested in the future of India to cling to unity. He suggested that there should be a move towards federalism in India and thought that the Council of Princes might be converted into a federal council. He laid stress on the inter-dependence of all nations and said that the day was long past when any nation could do just what it liked.

CABLE ITEMS.

Deaths are announced of Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles and the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lough.

Paris.—Japanese Emperor's brother-in-law Sirakawa, says Havas, has arrived at Marseilles on his way to Paris for a long sojourn for purpose of studying the French institutions.

A Havas message states that French Navy's ship, Astrolabe Laperousse, specially fitted for hydrographical survey, has left Toulon bound for the East.

ANGORA DAY.

20TH OF JANUARY.

INDIAN MUSLIM'S DAY OF TRIAL.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN AND DR. ANSARI'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

We appeal to the Muslims of all classes and sects, of all grades of society and of all schools of politics to come forward with generous donations for the help of the Angora Government which has stood the most formidable forces working for the destruction of the Khilafat and has saved Islam from annihilation. The Central Khilafat Committee has fixed the 20th of January as the Angora Day. On that day the Muslims of India would be placed on their trial when they have to furnish material proof of their sincerity, their religious fervour and their generosity. They have to collect twentyfive lakhs of rupees for the Angora Fund. A sum which is nothing compared to what our Ottoman brethren are spending in defence of Islam. This sum would hardly feed their civil population, their poor and their destitute for one weeks. It would hardly procure nourishment and medicine to their sick and wounded for a fortnight or procure ration for the Ottoman Mujahidin for one month. We are, therefore, asking you to contribute a very Infinitesimal amount of what is needed to give them substantial help. If you fail even in this all your clamour, all your agitation for the Khilafat would be considered a hollow mockery. We earnestly hope and pray that no Muslim or Muslima would be left throughout the length and breadth of this country who has not contributed his or her full share to the Angora Fund.

HAKIM MUHAMAD AJMAL KHAN

DR. M. A. ANSARI.

ACTIVITIES AT AJMER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Jan. 14.

Under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee a mass meeting of Ajmer citizen was held in the Juma Masjid, Maulana Mohammed Inus presiding.

A stirring appeal was made to make the Angora Day successful. Local workers, along with certain citizens, are exceedingly busy over it. The Zenana Khilafat is also working in right earnest.

Deputations are being sent all over the province for collecting funds.

Maulana Mohiudd'n and his companions in jail are again to be tried, under Section 124 A, on the 20th instant.

UKRAINE KEMALIST TREATY.

INDEPENDENCE OF EACH OTHER RECOGNISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 14.

Paris.—An Angora message announces that the terms of the treaty betwen the Kemalists and Ukraine were read in the National Assembly on January 5th. The participants agree to entrust to an international conference the task of regulating the Straits without infringing the Turkish Sovereign rights and security of Constantinople. Under the treaty Ukraine agree to waive capitulations and not to recognise "treaties imposed by force upon Anatolia and Thrace". Both parties recognise independence of each other.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DESIRE.

RESTORATION OF NEAR EASTERN PEACE ESSENTIAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan 12.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Jan. 15.

Cannes.—Mr. Lloyd-George in his aide-memoire says his Majesty's Government desire to dispose of all controversial questions between the two countries. It is essential that peace be restored in the Near East and that absolute agreement between France and Britain with regard to the Allied policy should be reached.

SETTLEMENT OF NEAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

RETURN OF GEN PELLE FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Jan. 15.

Paris.—General Pelle, the French representative at Constantinople has arrived in Paris. His visit is concerned with the settlement of the Near Eastern questions.

ITALY AND THE KEMALISTS

LATTER ABANDONS ATTEMPT AT AGREEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Jan. 15.

The Constantinople.—The Italian representative, Sig. Tuozzi has passed through Constantinople on his way to Rome from Angora, where he was cordially received but he found the Kemalists absolutely uncompromising and demanding terms incompatible with Italy's dignity. Sig. Tuozzi abandoned the attempt to conclude the agreement.

DELAY IN PRESS TRAFFIC TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 14.

Owing to cable interruptions between Aden and Suez press traffic to India has been subject to considerable delay for past forty-eight hours.

U. S. IMMIGRATION LAW.

ALLEGED BREACH BY CUNARD LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 15.

Washington.—The Cunard Line has sent a letter to the representatives of the Immigration Committee, stating that the investigations shewed an error in the Secretary for Labour's accusations in connexion with the decision of December 20th that fines should be imposed on the Cunard Company in consequence of the Acquitania's bringing three hundred Hungarians notwithstanding the Immigration Bureau's having allegedly given timely notification that Hungarian immigration was exhausted until July 1922. The letter submits that the immigration Bureau's earlier figures shewed that the complement of Hungarian immigrants had not been reached at the time, and states that all Hungarians aboard the Acquitania were eligible for admission.

BAN ON EX-ENEMY TRADE.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT'S RETRACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 3 p.m., Jan. 15.
LONDON, Jan. 12.

Melbourne.—The Federal Government has abandoned its uncompromising attitude banning trading with ex-enemy countries, by raising the prohibition on August 1st, subject to provisions protecting holders of stocks.

MASS MEETINGS IN CALCUTTA

134 MORE ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The North Calcutta Congress Committee this afternoon attempted to hold a mass meeting in Marzapore Park in contravention of Government Notification prohibiting public meetings in Calcutta. About five hundred persons attended including Urmila Debi, sister of Mr. C. R. Das, and five other ladies. While the meeting was going on, police came, dispersed the audience and arrested the Chairman, three speakers and sixteen others. No lady was arrested. Though the crowd showed much excitement, no disturbance took place.

Another meeting was held this evening at College Square. The meeting was dispersed by police, and about one hundred and fourteen men were arrested.

VOLUNTEERS' PLEDGE.

SIGNED BY 20 MEN AND 70 WOMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD 13 Jan.

Signatures are being taken on the Volunteer's pledge. Hitherto 200 males and 70 females have signed the pledge.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

OFFICIAL PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, 14 Jan.

Major Ferrar, Official President of the Municipality has resigned. The Committee will now elect a non-official on Monday.

CONFERENCE AND ASSOCIATION.

SOCIETY'S BIRTHRIGHT.

"LOVE MEN FOR MEN'S SAKE."

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S MESSAGE

The following article was handed over to the editor of the "Bande Matarm" by Lala Lajpat Rai after judgment had been pronounced. The following is the translation:—

"My dear countrymen,—Upto to-day I was an under-trial prisoner but now I am a convict. Most probably, till the expiry of my term, I shall have no opportunity of exchanging ideas with you, so I present to you the following few thoughts on the current events.

At the outset, I desire to assure you that I am perfectly happy. I am grateful to God for the opportunities of performing moral *Sadhans* (practices) afforded to me through the grace of the present Government I am trying so that those elements of pride, vanity, selfishness and self-love which may still form part of my character may be destroyed in the forage of jail life, thus enabling me to come out of this place purified. Last time when I was imprisoned, I had no experience of jail life and I had no opportunity of witnessing the spectacle wherein human beings are degraded from humanity. The experince that I am having this time has taught me that it is not possible to increase the dignity inherent in being a mere man by means of wealth, riches, learning and position. There were very few *men* in the world and therefore my only desire is to become a *man*. Around me there are innumerable men, many of them are prisoners and some officials. In my judgment a large majority of those people who are outside jails and owing to the possession of wealth, riches, learning or position are looked upon with respect by society, are not better than these prisoners. They are outside jail because Society, as at present constituted, punishes Poverty and Helplessness; and not Crimes. There is hardly any man within the jail who does not commit an "offence" (Badmashi). But while the poor and helpless prisoner is cruelly degraded from the pedestal of humanity, others get the reward for this "badmashi" in the shape of increment and prosperity. A prisoner is deprived of treatment deserving of a man, merely because he is a prisoner so much so that gradually all the finer qualities in him are wiped away and he becomes a quadruped. Their warders or guards become quadrupeds or beasts because society tolerates or encourages them. The result in both cases is the same. I have felt that it is necessary for us to love men merely because they are men and not because of their wealth, riches, learning or position. Jails are Satan's home. Within these there is no end of dirt, both outward and inward. Within them there is also dishonesty and mischief not fit to be described. But my heart longs to love more and more, these dirty, mischievous, misery-stricken "Criminals." They are wicked and criminals because society by its inhuman treatment has made them so, otherwise every one of them possesses within himself the same priceless gift with which Mahatma Gandhi is endowed. These jails have not been made for reform purposes but in order that certain persons, who are in possession of power, may find an opportunity of fostering their pride. These people are themselves helpless. Their education and training are responsible for their helplessness. That is why they are themselves deserving of pity. I am trying to make my mind free (from any unkind thoughts) towards them also so that there may remain in my mind no trace of any feeling of grudge or anger against them. Owing to these reasons I look upon my imprisonment as an unequalled blessing. There is no better school than this for practising self-control and learning humility, provided one can adapt one's nature to practise these. So far about my jail life.

Now I wish you to understand clearly why we have been imprisoned. The act for which we have been punished was not an act of Civil Disobedience. We have not till now started Civil Disobedience. It is our faith that freedom of speech and writing is our birthright. There can be only one limitation to it and it is this that by that freedom we may not encroach upon the natural rights of others and we may not do anything against morality Similarly it is our birthright to confer together and to benefit by association with one another. There is one limitation to this also, and it is this, that we should not use this right to injure another. If we act contrary to these principles, society is entitled to punish us. But no society has the right to punish the whole society for our mistake and deprive it of these birthrights. Whatever I did on the 3rd December, I did in defence of these birthrights of myself and of society. I believe that in prohibiting our meeting and arresting us Government has broken its own law. But I do not wish to enter into a verbal discussion."

Proceeding further Lala Lajpat Rai emphasises the fact that they had not yet embarked on civil disobedience which was to commence from the 15th January.

The same issue of the "Bande Mataram" publishes messages from Lala Lajpat Rai's wife and son also.

RESIGNATIONS AND NOMINATIONS IN INDIAN LEGISLATURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 14.

Hon. Mr. Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary, has resigned his seat in the Council of State and has been nominated as official member of the Legislative Assembly. Khan Bahadur Chauduri Waji Hussain resigned the membership of Legislative Assembly and Mr. T. A. H. Way has been nominated an official member of the Assembly. Major Muhamad Akhbar Khan has been nominated a non-official member of the Council of State.

AMRITSAR LEADERS ARRESTED.

PROGRESS OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 13.

Civil Disobedience is becoming very popular among the masses. The citizens are convinced that this is the only remedy in their hands. The police were inactive for the last few days as far as arrests were concerned, but to-day's record of the arrest of civil resisters beats all previous ones.

Lalla Girdhari Lal, President District Congress Committee; Maulana Mohammed Daud Ghaznavi, President Khilafat Committee; Master Sunam Rai, President City Congress Committee and Sardar Rawel Singh, President District Sikh League issued a notice under respective heads appealing to the citizens for enrolment as Volunteers. Another notice announcing a public meeting to be held under the Presidentship of Lala Girdhari Lal was also issued by the Presidents of the City Congress and Khilafat Committees and the District Sikh League. This meeting was proclaimed for Friday next in the Jallianwala Bagh in defiance of the Seditious Meetings Act.

VOLUNTEERS' PROCESSION AND ARRESTS.

At about 2 o'clock a batch of 44 volunteers marched in procession from Kotwali, Mr. Dina Nath, Sub-Inspector alone stopped the procession at Darwaza Khakroban and asked them to disperse. On their refusing to do so, as civil resisters, the Sub-Inspector announced that the Volunteers were under arrest, who at once without the least sign of unwillingness surrendered. All the Volunteers were cheerful. Thousands of the citizens followed them to the Kotwali.

At the Kotwali Lala Girdhari Lal, Daud and Master Sunam Rai arrived later. When Lala Girdhari Lal went in the Kotwali building to see the arrested volunteers, the was informed that he was under arrest. A constable appeared outside and asked Maulana Daud that he was wanted by the Inspector. Soon after another man came out and asked for Master Sunam Rai who also went in. They were asked to procure sureties for Rs. 10,000 each which they refused and were motored to jail under a strong guard.

The 44 volunteers under arrest were also sent to jail in motor lorries. Great enthusiasm prevails and there is perfect peace in the city.

Civil Disobedience processions and arrests have become the routine of daily public life.

MR. SEN GUPTA RELEASED.

FIVE DAYS BEFORE EXPIRY OF TERM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Barrister, who was convicted by the Magistrate of Chittagong for violating the order of the District Magistrate and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment was released to-day from the Central Jail. To avoid demonstration, he was released five days before his term expired.

CONVICTIONS OF DRAMATIC PERFORMERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 14.

Swami Ramanand, Messrs. Payari Lal, Abdul Satar and Ruplal who were charged under Dramatic Performances Act for attempting to produce a drama entitled "Wounded Punjab" refused to defend themselves. First accused was sentenced to 3 months and a fine, the second to 2 months and a fine, the other two were fined three hundred rupees each.

REPRESSION IN SIND.

KHILAFAT WORKER GETS ONE YEAR'S R. I

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Jan. 14.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Syed Attanllahishah, Khilafat propagandist, Nawabshah District, who was arrested under Section 108 at a public Non-co-operation meeting, was prosecuted before Mr. Bolus, district Magistrate, on 12th instant. At the commencement of the proceedings, the accused was asked to put off his shoes and keep them outside, the court room, which he emphatically refused to do. Speeches for what the accused was tried were in connection with the hartal of the 17th November. The accused refused to furnish securities and was sentenced, to one year's rigorous imprisonmente. After conviction, the accused was asked to foot out the distance of thirteen miles, which he refused to do, whereupon he was taken the whole distance on horse back.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please allow me a little space in your valuable columns to state that in the suburban courts legal matters are anything but brisk, cases which could be decided in a short space of time are adjourned again and again and parties concerned are put to great inconvenience, particularly is this the case with Bandra residents who are cited as witnesses in cases which are tried in the Thana Courts. Time and again trivial matters take mouths to settle, the trying Magistrate thinking nothing of adjourning cases for prolonged periods for no Cogent reasons whatever. It is to be hoped this letter will see the light of publicity and thus give the High Court an opportunity to mend matters in the Law Courts located in the Bombay suburbs.—Yours, etc.,

A WITNESS.

A WAY OUT.

(Continued from previous page.)

Congress resolution, pending the negotiations that the Committee, to be appointed by this House, will enter into with Government, in the hope that there will be a Round Table Conference granted. But beyond the 31st of this month it will not be possible for me to advise the country to suspend general Civil Disobedience. I must also tell you that I was pressed to extend that limit of time, but I feel grieved that I could not do so. I want to tell the reason very briefly for my inability to do that. To me even 15 days matter. Another reason I placed before you yesterday in view of what was going on in the country to-day. As to the repressive acts in the country, in spite of the faults, or the crimes, that the non-co-operators may have committed, I hold these acts of repression to be absolutely indefensible and the only answer that the non-cooperators can return is General Civil Disobedience, but in order to buy the support of those countrymen of mine, who are not non-cooperators, in order to enlist their sympathy on our side, I have reluctantly said that we shall postpone General Civil Disobedience for a fortnight. (Hear, hear.) I expect I shall be able to carry the Working Committee with me in this matter. We had an informal discussion on the subject last night amongst ourselves—the non-cooperators—and I was authorised by them to say that they had decided to wait for a fortnight in order to enable the Committee, appointed by this Conference, to enter into negotiations with the Viceroy. That will put us square with the Viceroy and show that we are reasonable people. We do want a Round Table Conference, if a Round Table Conference can be summoned with any prospect of success; and what is more, what is most important of all, is that we want to place ourselves right with those of our countrymen who do not see eye to eye with us. Discharge the Fatwa prisoners, discharge political prisoners against whom convictions exist, or prosecutions are pending under the ordinary law or under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act. This is what we asked for yesterday, and they are the conditions which I have been urging. My non-co-operating friends will perhaps be angry that I have been yielding to the blandishments of my Moderate friends. If they charge me with that, I am guilty. (Laughter.) With reference to political prisoners convicted or under prosecution under the ordinary law I told you yesterday that it would be the Committee, to be appointed by this Conference which would decide whether all such prisoners could be covered by the recommendations of this Conferences, but I was borne down by the logic of facts and the pressure of friends. Therefore, I said: "If you want to appoint one nominee from yourselves and another from Government, with power to appoint an umpire, I shall accept the proposal. I hope that my non-cooperator friends will not be angry with me for having accepted this proposal. As regards the persons, who have been imprisoned in virtue of the normal law of the country, which has been misused or misapplied this small Committee will consider their cases and recommend their discharge. I have no hesitation in feeling that in the hands of that Committee the interests of our imprisoned countrymen will be quite safe. You will see that in yesterday's resolution there was a condition that activities of a hostile nature would cease. To-day I placed a phrase before the Committee, in this connection, and I found that I had landed myself into difficulties. (Laughter.) You will be surprised to find that the keen intellect of Pundit Kunzru detected a flaw in it, and that flaw put me on the proper track, and I said "No, I do not want to use any phrase of a general character—not for one moment." Our struggle is of the purest character. We have nothing to conceal from the country or from the Viceroy. So far as I am concerned, they should all know exactly what is running in our minds. There is the question of activities of a general hostile character to be suspended, pending this Round Table Conference. I can only bring myself to accept a definite thing, and, therefore, in order to enter into a compromise I have sacrificed the interest of a number of women of Erode (Madras) and of Mr. Lavate of Poona. I have said that we shall suspend even the liquor-shop picketing during the time the Conference is going on. This sacrifice I have made in order that I can gain the other purpose—that neither the Viceroy nor anybody else can charge us with breach of faith. Provided those conditions that are to be fulfilled by Government are accepted by Government, we shall suspend Hartal, we shall suspend picketing and we shall suspend Civil Disobedience. Of course, it grieves me to say that we shall have to suspend lawful or peaceful and bona fide picketing of liquor shops, but I hope that my non-co-operator friends will not be angry on that score. The chief thing that I want to say is that no other non-co-operating activity is to be suspended. Mr. Kunzru asked me, whether if these prisoners are discharged and this Notification is withdrawn, I would not stop enlisting volunteers I say "No, emphatically." I would not stop the enlistment of volunteers for a single moment. It is not what we can possibly undertake to do, on the ground that it is a preparation for civil disobedience. The preparation will not be of an offensive character; nor of a hostile character. It is in the interest of those who are now ready for embarking upon general civil disobedience. They will have to embark upon Civil Disobedience at a given moment, so that they should keep the atmosphere of preparations ready for themselves. I do not consider that there I am doing anything of a hostile character But I want this Conference to understand what are the implications of the undertaking that I have proposed to give, after consulting the Working Committee which will meet to-morrow after the deliberations of this Conference are over. I have finished the whole of my work. I said to the Subject Committee also that these things are all right. The Government may or may not grant these things to-day. To me the chief thing is that the Viceroy should not be able to say that we have gone about the Khilafat. There is no open mind about Khilafat. There is no open mind about the Punjab. The irreducible minimum has been before the country for a long time. All that can be discussed is: How to give effect to the Khilafat terms that are demanded? How to give effect to the Punjab terms that are demanded? (Hear, hear) I do want to appreciate all the difficulties that face the Government but the vital principle of these demands is full Dominion Status. How is that to be arrived at? At the Round Table Conference also my emphatic submission to the Viceroy will be for a scheme in accordance with the spirit of this demand for full Dominion Status that will be evolved by duly elected representatives of the people of this country. I mean by the expression "duly elected representatives" all those elected representatives—elected under the Congress Constitution, that is to say under the four-anna franchise. That is those who pay four annas each will be duly registered as voters, and they will elect representatives. These representatives will evolve a scheme for full Dominion Status. I know this is a big question. I do not conceal that from you, from the country, or from myself. I know also I feel keenly that this country is really not ready for making a demand of that character. I have many misgivings about the Round Table Conference becoming successful, but I would have been false to my creed, to those friends whose association I have the privilege of enjoying, and to the Viceroy. I do not want to be false to the Viceroy. I shall be false to myself if I withheld these things from you, from the country. So far as my advice is accepted by non-cooperators or by the country, I shall certainly press that they should not take a tittle less. Unless we have all these things we shall not be free from the miseries that the country is oppressed with to-day. We gloat in our miseries, we take glory in them. We do not want the miseries to be sprung upon us as surprise. As Lala Lajpatrai said, this country is screwed up. I have less faith in the strength of my own countrymen because they have not suffered enough. Therefore, I have got my own misgivings. I feel that the Committee that will be appointed will convey this humble message of mine in the name of non-cooperators to the Viceroy that if he wants to convene the Round Table Conference, he should summon that Conference expecting that the non-cooperators will be satisfied with nothing less than what I have said. I am here to confess that we are fully able to take charge of all military dispositions of the country and that we are fully able to deal with all foreign complications. The worst that may happen is that we may be blotted out from the face of the earth. I am quite willing to be blotted out from the face of the earth so long as I can breathe the free atmosphere of India. (Hear hear.)

MAHATMA GANDHI INTERVIEWED.

Mahatma Gandhi was, shortly after the conclusion of the Conference, interviewed at his Bombay residence by a "Chronicle" Special Representative. The Mahatmaji was at first reluctant "to be pumped out" just then. But on being pressed, he, however, briefly expressed his views regarding the Conference and its work. Asked as to what, in his opinion, was the net outcome of the Conference, Mahatma Gandhi said that the Non-Cooperation and Congress Party was proved for its honesty, truth and courage. The moral effect of the Conference was to strengthen the cause of that party. Asked as to why Sir Sankaran Nair had suddenly walked out of the Conference, the Mahatmaji was at first unwilling to discuss the point but on our representative venturing to suggest that it might be due to misunderstanding, the Mahatmaji dissented and observed that it was due to sheer cussedness. The position of a Speaker or President required him to remain non-committal, and his duty consisted in regulating the proceedings of the Assembly and give his rulings on important points that might arise. Asked if the Conference had not proved the Moderates to be in a precarious position, the Mahatmaji remarked that the Moderates did not know where they stood. They had not gone through any form of discipline and naturally they did not know what it was to discipline themselves. As to the Government itself, the result of the Conference was bound to be either to show it up or bend it down. The final resolution of the Conference had been very much modified from the form it had been given in the earlier draft and was good so far as it went. So far as he was concerned, there was no receding, said the Mahatmaji, from the position he had taken up throughout in this matter. On our representative, however, drawing his attention to an impression that had been created among some of the members about his having gone back, Mahatma Gandhi denied that it was so On the other hand, he said, he had succeeded in establishing an important principle—the principle of arbitration, which the Government had hitherto not recognized. In deference to the strongly expressed wishes of his Moderate friends, who had not minimised their own difficulties, he had agreed that in cetrain class of cases of prisoners, Government should be given an opportunity of looking into and reviewing the records. And it was here that the principle he had mentioned above would have to be put into operation. The Government would appoint a nominee of its own and the Conference would appoint another, and these two would look into specified cases and there would be an umpire above them who would decide in cases of differences of opinion between them. Beyond this, there was absolutely no change of position, and if Government accepted the suggestion of the Conference an important point would be gained.

While on this point, our representative drew Mahatma Gandhi's attention to an important announcement which has been made by Mr. Churchill regarding amnesty to Irish political prisoners, the Mahatmaji said that it did not affect the issue at all. The position in India was different. In Ireland people had been imprisoned for waging war with the same weapons. But in India, the non-cooperators had used no weapons, but had been arrested or imprisoned unlawfully, and they could not but insist upon the release of all such men as a condition preliminary to any settlement. The question of granting amnesty to the political prisoners—such as the Sikhs and the Savarkar Brothers would come in when the preliminaries had been settled.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

As had been announced in the Press the Conference of representative people from different provinces met at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall yesterday (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. About 300 people were present. About half of those present were from Bombay. The party of Mrs. Besant, including Mrs. Besant, was conspicuous by its absence at the meeting and it was a matter of some comment among a section of the Conference.

The proceedings of the day began with a rather lengthy, statement by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who took over an hour and a quarter to explain the genesis of the movement that had resulted in the convening of the gathering that afternoon.

The Panditji entered into an elaborate reiteration of events beginning with the War, the Rowlatt Act and the Punjab, which had led up to the present unfortunate situation in the country. The present situation, he emphasised and the result of the grossest misapplication of the law since the establishment of the British Rule, and revealing as it did the helplessness of the people to influence the Government brought into relief the necessity of self-government as nothing did.

After Panditji had resumed his seat and Sir Sankaran Nair had taken the chair, Mr. Baptista enquired if the conveners wished to assert their right of nominating the chairman or to leave the election to the Conference in which case he wished to make another proposal. Mr. Jinnah explained that no formal election was necessary since as conveners they had the right to nominate their own President.

Mr. Jinnah then read out the draft resolutions to the effect that the convening of a Round Table Conference was desirable to consider the present situation in the country and that a committee to be nominated by the Conference should be appointed to suggest the *modus operandi* of effecting such a purpose. Mr. Jinnah pointed out that the object of the present conference was to settle the terms of the truce and added that there could be no Conference until the Viceroy gave an assurance that he had the sanction of the British Government behind him for carrying into effect whatever decision that might be reached by the Conference. Mr. Jinnah hoped that no one present there was against a settlement and he appealed to all to unite and see through that the object of the conference was achieved.

Mahatma Gandhi was then called upon to address the conference. The Mahatmaji was seated on a table and addressed the meeting. He thanked the conveners for bringing all parties together on a common platform. He was, he said, pining for an opportunity to lay bare his heart to his moderate friends to show that he had not ceased to be the reasonable being he was considered by them to be two years ago. He pointed out that so far as he was personally concerned, he was quite willing to attend any conference without making any conditions but so far as the Congress and the Non-Cooperators were concerned the position was different. Certain conditions, which he outlined including the release of political prisoners besides these imprisoned under the Criminal Law Amendment and Seditious Meetings Act must necessarily be fulfilled by Government before they could accept the proposal for a Round Table Conference. He was not there to ask for the humiliation of Dyer or O'Dwyer. He did not wish to see a single human being humiliated. What he was concerned to know was that the heart of Government had changed and that it showed true repentance. The Mahatmaji mentioned a long list of Government's sins of omission and commission which had made the situation what it was to-day, which was worse than that under martial law. And he mentioned, as an illustration, the case of Sitamarhi in Behar which had been saddled with punitive police. He asked the conference if they realized what the stationing of punitive police meant, and how as such things were happening in the country by the express sanction of Government, the talk of a conference must be futile. Continuing he regretfully acknowledged that some non-cooperators had been guilty of violence and he apologized to them all for such conduct. But barring such incidents which were few and far between, the progress made by the Non-Cooperation movement was quite satisfactory and he had no reason to be disappointed with the results already achieved. As regards the suffering voluntarily and cheerfully by his co-workers, the Mahatmaji pointed out that not one of the sufferers had ever complained. There was Maulana Shaukat Ali who had lost 30 lbs in weight during his incarceration but he had wanted to reduce his weight. Dr. Kitchlew wanted to gain in weight and he had gained, while Pandit Motilal Nehru had found the rest in jail which he had vainly looked for when free. As for Lala Lajpat Rai he was using his time in writing a test book for National Schools. So that, said Mahatma Gandhi, who adroitly gave a humourous turn to this portion of his speech, they had no reason to regret it at all.

Proceeding the Mahatmaji pointed out that in accepting the invitation to the conference the non-co-operators merely wanted to prove their sympathy for and with the conveners, but beyond it, they did not intend to be party to the passing of the resolutions by the present Conference. But that did not mean that they did not want to associate themselves in the efforts to bring about an honourable settlement under a proper atmosphere. There was a wall between the N.C.O.'s and other parties. It could not be broken without the former surrendering a vital principle or by the latter joining them. A Conference was not their goal, but a proper declaration of penitence on the part of the Government and there could be no favourable atmosphere until the Government retraced their steps.

Sir H A. Wadya then spoke. "Law and Order", he said, were the tyrant's plea in all history. The Liberals were for Law and Order, but one price they could not pay for "Law and Order", that is, the loss of freedom of speech, press and association. He admitted that the last two months' happenings had caused a deep searching of heart among the Liberals as to the "Reforms" which were shown to be illusory and gave them no security, in spite of 3 Indian members of the Executive Councils and popular Ministers. He spoke strongly against Civil Disobedience, but he added that he was anxious to see that an honourable settlement was arrived at.

A general discussion then followed. In strict regard to the understanding that had been arrived at early yesterday morning at Mahatma Gandhi's residence between the Mahatma and his Non-Cooperation followers and fellow-workers, no Non-Cooperator took any part in the proceedings. Among those who spoke were Messrs. S. R. Bomanji, J. A. Wadya, J. Petit, S. Srinivas Iyengar, Sedashiv Iyer, Satyamurty, Gokarannath Misra and Kunzru (U. P.).

Mahatma Gandhi, in reply, explained how the Non-Cooperators' keeping apart, so far as identification with the resolutions of the Conference was concerned, was in the best interests of the country. He appealed to the Moderates and the Independents to form a link between the Government and the Non-Cooperators and not to place an undue strain on the latter who were willing to help them in their deliberations.

Before adjourning, the Conference appointed a Committee finally to settle the terms of the resolutions to be placed before the Conference to-day. Mahatma Gandhi again made it clear that he or his fellow-Non-Cooperators could have nothing to do officially with the Committee, but would assist the Committee in every way he could unofficially. The Committee meets at 10 a.m. to-day and the Conference resumes its sitting at 3 p.m.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

URGENT NEED OF RS. 10 LAKHS.

SIR JAMSETJI'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY.

Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, President of the Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay, has issued the following appeal on behalf of the Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay, over his signature to be taken round by the Volunteers in the course of their collection work:—

"Dear Sir,—You are probably aware of the enormous distress caused in Malabar on account of the Moplah Rebellion and may have heard of the Relief operations which the Malabar Central Relief Committee are carrying on over there mainly with the help of the Funds we are collecting in Bombay. You might have also seen from the papers something of what Mr. Devadhar, of the Servants of India Society, and his colleagues have been doing here in Bombay and North India generally, by way of helping this Committee, since Mr. Devadhar's first tour to Malabar over two months ago. Immediately on his return a very influential Committee was formed who elected me as the President; the Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay, was constituted; and the work has been going on. But as I pointed out in my Presidential speech at the public meeting held on 6th instant in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, (and as Mr. Devadhar explained in the statement that he submitted on his return from his recent second trip to Malabar), the situation there still continues to be serious and requires a steady flow of money to carry on the work of relief, and our Bombay Fund must make enormous progress before we could get together the sum of rupees ten lakhs which is Mr. Devadhar's estimate of the minimum requirement of the situation. This is indeed a modest calculation when you bear in mind that the daily expense for the Committee in Malabar to-day come to about Rs. 4,000 a day, and recent figures show a number of not less than 26,000 refugees fed and protected by the Committee.

"As I pointed out at the meeting, Malabar is grateful beyond words to Bombay, her principal benefactor, for the ready helping hand that this City gave her in the hour of her great distress, and it now behoves us all, citizens of Bombay, to see that we enable the Committee to carry its beneficient work of relief to its completion by supplying the necessary finance. As yet, Bombay has given only rupees one lakh to the Fund, which, together with collections in other Provinces, has reached but to rupees One Lakh and Ten thousands. Nearly nine lakhs of rupees, then, have yet to be collected.

"I, therefore, make this special appeal to the citizens of Bombay and trust that they will all freely give to this Fund and thus maintain both the reputation of Bombay as a city munificent in its charity and the place that our dear city has won in the heart of the people of distressed Malabar. In view of the great need, some friends have kindly volunteered to go round for a house-to-house collection with this letter of mine, and I trust that they will have a very pleasant experience in doing that work in this City and they will be able to add their testimony to Bombay's charitableness.

HISSAR AND BHIWANI VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HISSAR, Jan. 14.

Satyam Rahiji (aged 11) who hails from Gandhi Ashram, Ahmedabad and who infused a new spirit in our District was arrested at Bhiwani under the Criminal Law Amendment. Great sensation prevails here.

Five Bhiwani and three Hissar Volunteers who are men of position were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 25 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

A CRISIS.

HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12.

I have already referred to the course of events in connection with the Ahmedabad Municipality. Since the last meeting of the Municipal Committee on the 6th instant, both the Collector and the Commissioner—our old friend Mr. Pratt—seem to have grown very restive under the lashes of the Municipality, which counts among its members some of the ablest lawyers. So, in regard to the interpretation of the law and rules under it, the Municipality has proved more than a match to its official mentors, who, seeing, pretend not to see the course that events must take I do not think it is necessary for me to point out here that if Mr. Pratt and his subordinates persist in their present attitude, a complete deadlock becomes inevitable, with the Municipality—with the ratepayers behind it—on one side and officials obsessed with a sense of prestige on the other.

Be that as it may. Since the Municipality led by Mr. Harilalbhai Desai condemned the illegal encroachments of the commissioner, both the Collector of Ahmedabad and Mr. Pratt seem to have encouraged a spirit of insubordination and indiscipline among the Municipal servants, by taking advantage of the fact that the late chief officer—Mr. N. D. Mehta—is a Deputy Collector whose servies were "lent" to the Municipality.

It appears from what has happened that on the 6th before the meeting of the General Board, the Chief Officer was sent for by the Collector and told to let him have copy of the proceedings of the Board the very night. The Chief Officer, without informing the General Board, managed to take a copy of the proceedings to the Collector's bungalow and bring back from him a *post-dated* order suspending the operation of the resolution of the Board. Notwithstanding that things were being done behind the back of the Board, they seem to have got wind of the secret, and before the order of the Collector could be formally communicated to the Board on the 7th, two cheques were drawn for sums aggregating Rs. 14,000 and when the amounts were being paid out, the Chief Officer seems to have stepped on the scene and stopped payment. But by this time Rs. 10,000 had already been paid out and this amount was disbursed among as many as possible of the Municipal teachers. In this connection, mention may be made of the fact that the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad, tried to disburse the salaies of the teachers but the latter with a due sense of their duty, refused to recognize his authority nor would they care to take their salary from him.

The order of the Collector was formally communicated to the Municipality on the 7th—the same date as that on the order, though the order itself was issued on the previous night and sent to the President through the obliging Chief Officer. The Chairman of the Managing Committee—Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel—enquired from the President regarding what took place between the Collector and any members of the Municipality on the night of the 6th instant. The interrogatories and the reply thereto and the Chief Officer's explanation are given below:—

Questions put by Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel Municipal Councillor on 7-1-22.	Replies given by the President, Ahmedabad Municipality on January, 1922.
1. Is it a fact that on the night of the 6th January, 1922 immediately after the Resolution on the question of the withdrawal of Rs. 72,000 from the Municipal Account by order of the Commissioner, N. D. was passed by the General Board an informal conference was held at the Collector's Bungalow between him and certain members and the Chief Officer or any other officer or officers of the Municipality? If so who were the officers and members who attended the conference?	1. There was no such conference at the Collector's bungalow.
2. Is it a fact that a copy of the resolution was supplied to the Collector that very night? If so who supplied this copy?	2. Yes, It was supplied to the Collector under the President's signature that very night as per Collector's verbal orders given to the Chief Officer under Sec. 17, of the Act
3. Is it a fact that the Collector in that conference decided to suspend a portion of the resolution of this General Board and the order of suspension was received by some officer of the Municipality that very night? If so who was the officer who received that order? and when and at what place the order was received? and by whom was it delivered?	3. As there was no conference no answer is needed to the first part of the question. The order from the Collector was delivered to the President at his residence late at night by the Chief Officer who was asked to do so. It was sent to the Municipal officer on the 7th at noon by the President.
4. Is it a fact that the question of finding out a way to prevent the Schools Committee or the Municipality from making payment of salaries due to Municipal teachers was discussed in that meeting?	4. No. The Chief Officer's statement is placed on the table.

It is requested that the Chief Officers' statement on the subject be placed on the table.

I have, etc.
(Sd.) Vallabhbhai J. Patel,
Municipal Councillor Dated. January '22

President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Statement of the Chief Officer on the subject underlying the interpellations of Mr. V. J. Patels.

The Chief Officer was called by the Collector at about 3-30 p.m. on the 6th January, 1922—the date on which the meeting of the General Board was to consider the Commissioner's requisition for the payment of Rs. 72,000 from the Imperial Bank of India to the credit of the Deputy Educational Inspector. The Semi-official reference was as under:—

"Dear Mr. Mehta,

Please come round and see me at the office in my car.

Yours sincerely.

(Sd.) G. R. Chatfield."

The Chief Officer went there under the above order. The Collector was discussing certain difficulties of the Deputy Educational Inspector. I was asked to supply a copy of the Board's final decision that very night personally as the matter was urgent. I returned to office. The Municipal hall was full. I asked the Secretary to get the proceedings written up during the debate. I informed the President of the message. After the decision was recorded, I got the copy compared and endorsed by the President on the General Board's table. As my car was taken away by my brother, I had to ask for the loan of the Vice-President's car. He was kind enough to lend his car. I went to the Collector and had to wait for about 45 minutes as the Collector was out. On his return he expressed regret for delaying me. He perused the proceedings and read the provision of the Bombay district Municipal Act. He drafted his order under Section 174 personally; made a fair copy himself, and requested me if I could deliver it to the President. I consented. He said that the order was to come into operation on the 7th instant. I conveyed the packet and message to the President at his new residence in Bhadra at about 10 or 10.30 p.m. The order was officially sent to me by the President at about 12-30 p.m. on the 7th instant.

2. Thus it will be seen that there was no conference of any members at the Collector's bungalow. The Chief Officer was in duty bound to comply with the requisition of the Collector under Section 173 (1) (b). As a rule, copies of the proceedings are supplied to the Collector under the Chief Officer's signature under a very old standing order by way of routine. As this was an urgent requisition, the Chief Officer obtained the President's signature having initialled it himself.

3. A Foreign Servant is subject to the same disciplinary rules of Government as are applicable to Government Servants on active duty (vide Art 751 C. S. R.). One of the rues of discipline is that the whole time of a public servant must be held to be paid for by the State, and he may be employed in any manner required by proper authority witain his own branch of duty whether the services rendered are such as would ordinarily be paid for from general revenues or a local fund—in which term municipal fund is included, (Art 71 C. S. R.) As an active Revenue Officer a Deputy Collector is bound to work at any hour of the day, and he cannot plead if called upon to do so, his inability to work beyond the usual office hours, which are kept for the public convenience and not for the *personal* convenience of the servant concerned.

4. I hope my statement will remove any misapprehension, if there be any, in the mind of the interpellator or of any other Councillors who are interested in the subject.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Dated. 9th January, 1922.

The Managing Committee met on the 9th instant and passed the following resolution:

This Committee is grieved to find that responsible persons connected with the Municipality should involve themselves in any proceedings and hurried through at night for the suspension of the resolution of the Board at the Collector's Bungalow with the evident intention of embarassing the Municipality. Neither the President or the Chief Officer thought it fit to inform the Municipality that the Collector was anxious to have a copy of the proceedings the very night on which the resolution was passed. It is clear that the order of suspension of a portion of the resolution was passed on the night of the 6th and was delivered to the Chief Officer or the President long before office hours on the 7th. The Committee is of opinion thtt copies of proceeding should not be supplied to any officer except in the ordinary official course without the permission of the Managing Committee. With regard to the order of suspension this Committee observes that the portion of the resolution which is suspended not being the operative part of the resolution the order of suspension is meaningless. The Schools Committee does not derive its authority to maintain, administer and manage Municipal Schools from the resolution suspended by the Collector and hence the suspension cannot deprive the Schools Committee of the said authority which is vested in it under the law. The suspension only means that the information should not be communicated to the Commissioner but it appears that the Collector has already done so by informing him of the Action he has taken. The Committee therefore recommends that the letter of the Collector should be filed.

Papers be forwarded to the General Board through the Schools Committee.

The Schools committee also met the same day and adopted the following, which speaks for itself:

Read Collector of Ahmedabad's order dated 7-1-22 under Section 174 (1) of the District Municipal Act forwarded by the President of the Municipality to the Schools Committee for information and such action as may be necessary.

"Read Collector of Ahmedabad's order No. M. U. N. 283 dated 7-1-22 as under Section 174 prohibiting the Municipality from maintaining, managing, and administering the Municipal Primary Schools as long as his order remains in force.

Read also the endorsement of the President of the Municipality to the Schools Committee inviting its attention to the orders of the Collector and the Commissioner which intend to prohibit the Municipality from payment of the salaries of the teachers of Municipal Primary Schools by the Committee.

Resolved that

The Schools Committee does not owe its existence or its powers to maintain manage and administer the Municipal Primary Schools to the General Board's resolution of the 6th January 1922. It owes its life and powers to the resolution No. 56 appointing it dated 25th April 1921 and the Rules. The default of duty alleged in the Commissioner's notice under Sec. 178 being the non-allowance of inspection, the only authority which the Commissioner had under Sec. 178 (2) if we assume that the Section at all applies which we contest, was to appoint a person to perform that specific duty in respect of which the specific default was alleged. The Commissioner had no authority under Section 178 (2) to convert the alleged default into one of non-maintenance of schools nor can he invest under section 178 (2) the person appointed to perform a function different from the one in respect of which the specific default was alleged.

The Commissioner's orders under section 178 (2) and 178 (3) were ultra vires and illegal and the powers of the Municipality or of the its Schools Committee are not at all superseded by any intervention under Section 178 as they would be, if action were taken under section 179. The Commissioner's order prohibiting the operation of suspended portion of the resolution of 6th January 1922 which only provided for informing the Commissioner of the situation besides being ultra vires is legally ineffective and innocuous, and the powers of the Schools Committee to maintain, manage and administer the schools being intact in law, the Schools Committee is entitled to pay the salaries of the teachers.

The events that have happened since the passing of the General Board's resolution on 6th January at 7-30 p.m. only discovers an attitude of the Commissioner, N.D. to somehow assert his supposed authority under provisions of law which do not apply.

The salaries due by teachers for the month of December 1921 amount to roughly Rs. 14000 out of that amount the Committee has already paid out Rs. 9595 and only 4405 remain to be paid. The cheques for the same amount have been duly drawn and presented to the office in charge of the Municipal Treasury for payment out of the Education Deposit before the prohibiting order was received. The Commissioner's prohibiting order which is ultra vires and illegal would result in only encouraging breach of discipline among Municipal Servants towards duly constituted executive Committees of the Municipality. It is only intended to prevent payment of salaries to teachers which on the face of it is petty minded and unwise and can serve no useful purpose. The Municipal Treasury Officer is bound to honour the cheques issued by the Chairman and presented and duly accepted before the prohibitory order was received and to forthwith make payment.

The Papers be forwarded to the Manging Committee it being the executive Committee vested with full powers of the General Board under section 27 (2) of the District Municipal Act with a request to order the Chief Accountant to forthwith make the payment of cheques already presented.

On receipt of the schools committee's resolution, the Managing Committee passed another resolution that—"The Committee has already directed payment of these cheques by a separate resolution on a reference from the Personal Assistant. The payments should be made without delay and the papers should then be placed before the General Board."

Again on the same day, the Managing Committee took another step by which it brought to light why the Chief Officer who had already applied for sanction of leave would not go on leave. The Chief officer seems to have written semi-specially to the Chairman of the Managing Committee, stating that in the circumstances that had arisen, he had thought it desirable to get away on leave and then yet back to his his permanent line. The Managing committee passed a resolution first asking for all the papers connected with the chief officer's application to the General Board for leave, and meeting again the same day, the Committee decided thus:

The Committee recommends the sanction of leave for two months as asked for by the Chief Officer and is authorised to hand over charge to the Health Officer even in anticipation of the General Board if he desires to be relieved earlier.

Forwarded to the General Board for sanction.

Another resolution of the Committee was to the following effect:

The Chief Officer is requested to submit a copy of the report made by him in connection with the order of suspension of the resolution of the General Board and the subsequent incidents regarding payment of salary to the Municipal teachers to the Collector on the 7th January 1922 along with a copy of the forwarding letter of the President as early as possible.

The Chief Officer was relieved the same day—9th January and the Health Officer was appointed to act for him. Following the Chief Officer's example, the auditor—one Mr. Rawal, a retired P. W. D. Accountant—would also to be relieved, and he too was relieved by the Managing Committee.

In view of the Chief Officer's unwarranted action in interrupting the payment of the cheques duly passed, the Managing Committee felt called upon to issue a strict warning to all the Municipal Servants so as to prevent insubordination and indiscipline. The resolution of the Committee runs thus:

"This Committee is of opinion that neither the Collector's nor the Commissioner's Orders justifies any Municipal Servant in wilfully disobeying the definite order of the Board. The Collector's and Commissioner's orders are directed against the Municipality and not against the officers of the Municipality and in the opinion of this Committee these are ultra vires and illegal. It is for the Board to consider the legality and applicability of such orders, but it is not open to the Municipal Officers to question the validity of the decisions of the Board. It is for the Board to finally decide the efficacy or to determine the validity or effect of the orders of the Collector or the Commissioner but so long as the Board has not changed its own decision in accordance with the orders of the Commissioner or Collector, the Personal Assistant and the Municipal Treasury Officers who are Servants of the Municipality are bound to respect the decisions of the Board. In the interest of discipline it would be the painful duty of this Committee to enforce the decisions of this Board by the exercise of all its disciplinary powers in case of necessity. This Committee will not tolerate any insubordination on the part of any of its officers however high he may be. The Personal Assistant to the Chief Officer should taken note of this resolution and communicate it to the Auditor and other Treasury Officers. The Managing Committee directs that the payments of the cheques duly presented by the Schools Committee must be made immediately.

The papers be placed before the General Board.

(Sd.) V. J. PATEL,
Chairman, M.C.

Dated. Jan. 9, 1922.

Last but not least was the letter of the President to the Collector of Ahmedabad, dated 11th January 1922, giving cover to the Chief Officer's report:—

No. P/908 of 1921-22

From,

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth, B.A. LL.B., M.L.C.,

President.
Ahmedabad Municipaity,
AHMEDABAD.

To,

The Collector of Ahmedabad,
AHMEDABAD.
Municipal Office,
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

Sir,

With reference to your No. M. U. N. A. 34 dated the 9th instant I have the honour to forward herewith copy of the report (with copies of its accompaniments submitted on the subject by Mr. N. D. Mehta Chief Officer who has now proceeded on leave. The copy of the replies proposed to be given to the interpellations referred to in para 4 of the Chief officer's letter is also annexed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
(Sd.) RAMANBHAI M. NILKANT,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

CHIEF OFFICE'S REPORT.

To,

The President of the Municipality
of Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD, 7 p.m., Jan. 9.

Sir,

With reference to the Collector's No. M. U. N. A. 34 dated 9th instant communicated to me and in continuation of my report G. D. East., dated 7th Idem have the honour to report as under:—

2. The Managing Committee on the 7th instant enquired of me as to how a copy of the proceedings was received by the Collector immediately after the meeting of the 6th Idem. I replied that it was supplied to the Collector under the signature of the President under his verbal orders the very night. The Chief Officer complied with the Collector's requisition under section 173 (1) (b) of the Act.

On this endorsement of the Chief Officer the Managing Committee recorded the following resolution.

Resolution No. 1082 of the Managing Committee.

"This Committee is grieved to find that responsible persons connected with the Municipality should involve themselves in any proceedings hurried through at night for the suspension of the Resolution of the Board at the Collector's Bungalow with the evident intention of embarassing the Municipality neither the President nor the Chief Officer thought it fit to inform the Municipality that the Collector was anxious to have a copy of the proceeding the very night on which the resolution was passed. It is clear that the order of suspension of a portion of the resolution was passed on the night of the 6th and was delivered to the Chief Officer or the president long before office hours on the 7th. The Committee is of opinion that copies of proceedings should not be supplied to any officer except in the ordinary official course without the permission of the Managing Committee with regard to the order of suspension this Committee observes that the portion of the resolution which is suspended not being the operative part of the resolution the order of suspension is meaningless. The Schools Committee does not derive its authority to maintain, administer and manage municipal schools from the resolution suspended by the Collector and hence the suspension cannot deprive the Schools Committee of the said authority which is vested in it under the law. The suspension only means that the information should not be communicated to the Commissioner but it appears that the Colector has already done so by informing him of the action he has taken. The Committee therefore recommends that the letter of the Collector should be filed. Papers be forwarded to the General Board through the Schools Commmittee. Dated 7-1-1922."

3. The case referred to you under Section 24 (1) (h) of the Act for orders after prohibiting payment of the balance of the Cheque of Rs. 10,000 and of the other cheque of Rs. 4,000 on my own initiative to the Schools Committee in view of the Collector's injuction under Section 174 (1) of the Act and ratified by the Commissioner in a modified form under sub-section (2) of Section 174, was forwarded by you to the Chairman of the Schools Committee under remarks as below:—

"The School Committee's attention is drawn to the order under Section 174 passed by the Colector and Commissioner N. D. copies of which have ween sent to them this day (i.e., 7th instant). These orders prohibit the Municipality from maintaining, managing and administering Municipal Primary Schools, and therefore prohibit payment of the pay of teachers of Municipal Primary Schools by the Schools Committee."

The Schools Committee recorded resolution No. 708 dated 9th instant (copy of which is appended) in which they questioned the legality of the Commissioner's orders under Section 178 (2) and (3) in so far as they go beyond enforcing inspection of schools by the Educational Authorities, and referred the papers to the Managing Committee which in their opinion is the Executive Committee vested with full powers of the General Board under section 27 (2) of the District Municipal Act with a request to order the Chief Accountant to forthwith make the payment of cheques already presented. The Managing Committee by that time received a report from my personal Assistant direct to whom a copy of the Collectors prohibitory order had been communicated for information and guidance. He solicited orders of the Managing Committee in the following terms:—

"What is evidently meant by the Chief Officer is that I should no longer sign bills or cheques preferred by the Schools Committee, and that the Chief Accountant should not make payments on any such bill or cheque. The orders of the Municipal Board are exactly the other way. In view of the conflicting orders instructions of the Managing Committee are solicited whether and how far the Collector's and Commissioner's orders prevent the Municipal officers from obeying the orders of the Board." The Managing Committee passed the following resolution thereon (No. 1087, dated 9th January, 1922).

"This Comittee is of opinion that neither the Collector's nor the Commissioner's orders justifies any Municipal servant in wilfully disobeying the definite order of the Board. The Collector's or Commissioners orders are directed against the Municipality and not against the officers of the Municipality and in the opinion of this Committee these are utra-vires and illegal. It is for the Board to consider the legality and applicability of the orders but it is not open to the municipal officers to question the validity of the decision of the Board. It is for the Board to finally decide the efficacy or to determine the validity or effect of the orders of the Collector or the Commissioner but so long as the Board has not changed its own decision in accordance with the orders of the Commissioner or Collecter the Personal Assistant and the Municipal Treasury officers who are servants of the Municipality are bound to respect the decisions of the Board. In the interests of discipline it would be the painful duty of this Committee to enforce the decisions of this Board by the exercise of all its disciplinary powers in case of necessity. This Committee will not tolerate any insubordination on the part of any of its officers however high may be. The Personal Assistant to the Chief Officer should take note of this resolution and communicate it to the Auditor and other Treasury Officers. The Managing Committee directs that the payments of the Cheques duly presented by the Schools Committee must be paid immediately. The papers be placed before the General Board."

In view of the tone of this resolution it was futile on the part of the Chief Officer to enter into the question of (i) encrachments upon his rights and powers with regard to his subordinates under Section 182 (3) of the Act which falls within Chapter XIII referred to in the *limitation* clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of Section 27 under which the Schools Committee desired disposal of the case by the Managing Committee: (ii) the specific limitation of the powers of the Managing Committee in matters delegated to the Chief Officer imposed under rule 69 read with rule 161 (I-relating to the disbursements of establishment charges; (iii) his duty to point out violation of Municipal law and rules under rule 97: (iv) the limitation imposed on the Personal Assistant's power with the approval of the General Board's resolution No. 120, dated 27th May 1920 under Section 185 of the Act is to the effect "that the orders of the Personal Assistant to the Chief Officer passed under the schedule of delegation shall be subject to the general revision by the Chief Officer; (v) the ignoring of rule 118 which prescribes that the power delegated to the Chief Officer or any other individual delegate shall not be exercised whether in the first instance or by way of appeal or revision except is expressly provided for in the Act, rules or by-laws; (vi) the limitations imposed on the controlling committee's action by rules 87, 88 which make the President the sole supervisor of all delegates including Committees; (vii) the inherent statutory power of the President of watching over the financial and executive administration of the Municipality, and of supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the Municipality in matters of executive administration under Section 24 (b) and (c) of the Act and (viii) the direct responsibility to Government of the President and Chief Officer in executive administration (vide Section 73 (7), 177 (1 (ii).

4. Certain interpellation were put by the chairman of the Managing Committee to you on 7th instant and I have suggested the replies to be given. You may append to your report the interrogatories and the final replies you propose to give.

5. Under the circumstances the Chief Accountant, who received orders from the Managing Committee, when asked for my orders, was informed that he should bow to the decision of the Managing Committee which is the custodian of the key of the Municipal Treasury leaving Civil and Criminal responsibility (if any) on the shoulders of those who direct payment. Payments have accordingly been made by the Treasury Officer under the Managing Committee's direct orders. My Auditor R. S. Mohanlal Bapulal Raval, a retired P.W.D. Officer has this day taken privilege leave for one month after this incident.

6. The Managing Committee under resolution No. 1086 dated 9th January 1922 called for copies of my report as also that by the President made to the Collector, and these have been supplied by me. They also under resolution No. 1085 dated 9th January 1922 called for all the papers in connection with my application to the General Board for leave before the close of the day. These were supplied with the Audit officer's certificate that 3 months 28 days privilege leave was due to me, and the Managing Committee was requested to move the General Board to sanction 2 months privilege leave and to appoint a reliever. Under resolution No. 1088 dated 9th January 1922 the Managing Committee recommend to the General Board my application for two months' privilege leave and authorized me in anticipation of the sanction of the General Board if I desired to be relieved earlier to hand over charge to the Health Officer. As the conflict between the Municipality and Government has assumed such an acute form that my continuance in Municipal service will not be to the benefit of the Municipality under the present circumstances I have this evening delivered over my charge to the Health Officer and ceased to exercise any control over Municipal affairs especially since the morning of 7th instant.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
(Sd.) N. D. Mehta,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

The above letter and report will be coming up for consideration of the General Board on Monday the 16th instant when that body meets to consider the orders passed by the collector and commissioner respectively. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that as early as the 17th December, when Mr. Pratt appointed the Deputy Educational Inspector of Ahmedabad to supersede the schools committee, the Chief officer issued—on his own initiative—orders to the Municipal office to the effect that cheques drawn by the Chairman of the Schools Committee should not be honoured. However all's well that ends well. Before the Managing Committee would have been compelled to take drastic measures to enforce discipline among the Municipal servants, the Chief Officer has gone, since in all probability he will not return as he has found that things are too hot for one of his temperament and inclinations. So far as the Municipality is concerned, the action of the authority—which it considers both illegal and arbitrary—has compelled it to make a bold stand in defence of its own inherent rights and in defence of public opinion in Ahmedabad. In the circumstances, it were best that the officials without adding to the acerbity of public feeling let the Municipality alone to solve its own problems in consonance with the wishes of an overwhelming majority of rate payers.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

MUNSHI ISHWAR SARAN'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

It is understood that Wednesday the 18th instant has been allotted for discussion of Munshi Ishwar Saran's resolution for the abandonment of the Government's present policy.

CHANGE IN INDIAN LEGISLATIVE RULES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

The Governor-General in Council has directed the following to be substituted for rule 6 of the Indian Legislative Rules:—

"The Governor-General after a considerable state of business of the Chamber shall allot so many days as may in his opinion be possible compatibly with the public interests for the business of non-official members in that Chamber and may allot different days for the disposal of different classes of such business and on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence. On other days no business other than Government business shall be transacted except with the consent of the Governor-General in Council."

A MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED SERGEANT TRACED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, Jan. 14.

Sergeant Gaskin whose mysterious disappearence was reported on 12th instant, has been traced to Dehradun. Mrs. Gaskin informs the Deputy Superintendent of Police from Dehradun that her husband arrived at Dehradun and that he has become insane. She further writes that her husband was beater by somebody on the night of disappearence and money from his pocket was taken away. On this he lost his balance of mind and started straight for Dehradun.

MOPLAHS STILL ACTIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Jan. 13.

On Wednesday night a shot was fired by some unknown person at the night shuttle train running from Tinnur but none was injured. One of the rebel bands operating on Calicut Wynaad border have been located at Puthuppadd where they are reported to be looting paddy crops of Hindu cultivators. Troops have gone in pursuit.

Official and Personal.

Lord Northcliffe arrived Delhi on the night of 12th instant and is staying at Viceregal Lodge. (A. P.)

Mr. T. C. P. Gibbons, Advocate General, Bengal, has been appointed as Member of the Committee to consider the racial distinctions in Criminal Procedure. (A. P.)

Bears

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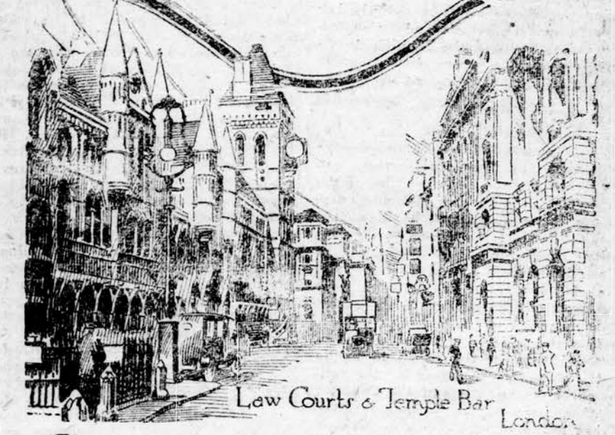

Selling Agents for Bombay :
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BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

EJECTMENT SUIT.

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah.)

Dhanjibhoy Bomanji

vs.

F. S. Talyarkhan.

This was a suit in ejectment filed by the plaintiff requiring the defendant to vacate and give possession of the premises in his occupation. The plaintiff owned two bungalows at Warden Road, which were separated by a high compound wall. He himself with his wife lived in the southern bungalow. The northern bungalow was let out to tenants the defendant being in occupation of the ground floor on a monthly rent of Rs. 300. The plaintiff alleged that the bungalow in his occupation was unsuitable for his purposes, and he proposed to pull down both the bungalows and erect a larger and more comfortable house for himself on the combined site. He gave notice to the defendant to vacate saying that he required the premises in the defendant's occupation reasonably and 'bona-fide' for his own use and for the erection of buildings.

The suit was tried by Mr. Justice Pratt, who dismissed it, holding that the plaintiff's requisition was not reasonable. He had altered and sumptuously decorated the southern bungalow which he occupied, and it was a marble palace. It was not reasonable that he should seek to eject others with a view to pull down one marble palace and build another.

The plaintiff appealed.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the appellant.

Sir Thomas Strangman appeared for the respondent.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in the course of his judgment remarked that it was clear that the object of the Rent Act was to prevent the increase of rents, and to secure as long as the Act remained in force fixity of tenure for existing tenants provided they paid the standard rent. But it was, not intended to prevent a landlord from using his property for his own purposes, provided such user could be held to be reasonable. The present was not a case of the owner of two houses wishing to change the one he was living in for the one occupied by the tenant. The Court sympathised with the desire of the plaintiff to build a palatial house for himself on his own site, but it could not be suggested that the house he occupied at present was quite unsuitable for his purposes. The learned judge was right in holding that the plaintiffs' requirements were in excess of what was reasonable under the Act.

Mr. Justice Shah concurred, observing that the Rent Act was a war measure, designed to meet the special needs of the city; that it imposed restrictions upon the ordinary right of a landlord to deal with his property as he pleased; and that the word "reasonable" should be construed with reference to the special nature of the legislation.

Their Lordships, therefore, dismissed the appeal with costs.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

LESS NURSING THE BETTER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Both the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association representatives gave evidence to-day before the Fiscal Commission. Sir Robert M. Watson Smyth, President of the Chamber, supported the views already expressed by that body. He said the tariff operates unfairly as to the classification of goods.

We do not advocate absolute Free Trade or Protection. Although we realise that Free Trade is attractive to many and also realise that there are certain industries in which it would be profitable to India as a whole to have protection, at any rate for the time being. Undoubtedly in the national interest of India it is desirable to encourage the development of industries in this country but not to the extent that has been suggested, that India should be made entirely self supporting. That is out of all practical politics. Before giving state assistance or protection, it would have to be very carefully proved that the industry was suitable to the country and that it would not develop without protection. For political or other reasons this is not a good time to talk about Imperial Preference.

PROTECTION MEANS GROWING IN GREEN HOUSE.

To Sir Edgar Holberton, witness said so long as you do not put up your tariff wall so high as to choke off imports, it will do. Our view is that eleven per cent is getting near that mark. The view that the Chamber has put forward in respect of protection is that each industry must be examined on its own merits. It does not mean that the Chamber does not want a new industry. There are some industries which can never go unless they are protected from the very start. As regards the policy of reciprocity, we would do to others as they would do to us. Defensive reciprocity is really what we mean.

To Sir Montagu Webb witness said an industry that can thrive without protection I would regard as a strong healthy plant that grows in the open exposed to all the vicissitudes of nature. A protected industry, especially one started and grown under protection, seems rather like a weak exotic that has to grow in a green house and if the window is open and the draught comes in it dies. Less nursing the better.

To Sir M. Dadabhoy witness said that as regards excise duty our view is that you have got a five percent duty on manchester goods and if there is no excise duty Bombay manufacturers get the benefit of that five percent duty. But Government by an excise duty can divert to themselves a part or whole of that five percent.

Mr. C.F. HOOPER.

Mr. C. F. Hooper, Master, Calcutta Association, said a policy of free trade is preferable for the proper development of India, with the exception of the cotton mills of Bombay and the jute industry of Calcutta There are no industries advanced enough or important enough to warrant protection. Resonable customs duties for the purpose of raising revenue are not objected to Tariff duty should not be so large as to hamper trade. The present tariff is a very bad one imposed without proper consideration. An all round duty of five or seven and a half percent would probably in the end yield just as much revenue without doing as much harm A protective tariff is not desirable. It would not be advantageous to shut out import trade. In some instances, a protective tariff might be desirable. Protection is not favoured in any case except to avoid dumping. Export duties are undesirable as their effect is to raise prices of goods.

In conclusion, Mr. Hooper, suggested with a view to encourage trade between India and the colonies, that Indian consulates might be established in all principal colonial cities. At present there is no institution to aid intercolonial trade.

To the President, Mr. Hooper said anything that checked import or raw materials and forced up the exchange was bad for country. I would protect industries against foreign competition. By bounties.

The Superintendent, Calcutta Research Tannery and the Proprietor Calcutta Match Factory advocated protection for the development of industries

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The closing date of the competition will depend on the number of correct replies received and will be published in the newspapers in due course. In no case however will be before 31st March 1922. Competitors are allowed to send in any number of solutions but each one must be enclosed in a separate envelope.

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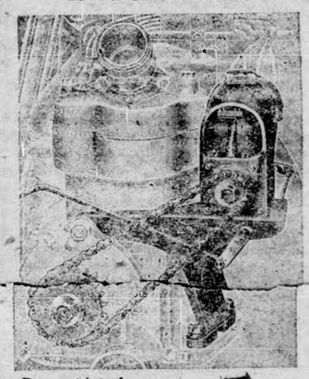

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Literature and Art.

TMAGAND H.

GOSPEL OF GANDHI.—By T. C. K. Kurup, M.A., LL.B., Barat-Law Editor "Madras Review", Price Rs. 2-8-0.

Rarely has the gospel of Gandhi been so well appreciated and so beautifully explained to the world as in this graceful little volume on the timely publication of which we heartily congratulate the author as well as the publishers. We do not know which to admire the more—the gospel of him who has stirred the depths of India's ocean of spirituality or the graceful literary effort that pays its eloquent homage to this great saint and teacher on whom are fixed now the eyes of the entire civilized world. The admirers of Mahatma Gandhi—and they are now counted by the million—find the echo of their hearts in every word of appreciation which the author here utters. No words strung in garlands of exquisite verse can do fuller justice to the theme which Dr. Kurup handles so well, so charmingly and with such fascinating literary grace. The touch of human sympathy displayed by the author towards the subject of his theme can hardly be excelled by the saintly devotion of a *bhakta* to the deity of his choice: Every sentence of praise or appreciation touching the great Leader reads as if one more flower or *tulsi* were reverently dedicated to this idol of India, and the reader feels as if he has only to utter (*ma-ma*) as if to say—"such feelings are equally mine!"

And what then are these glaring yet glorious lines culled from the literary armoury of one of the greatest writers or speakers of modern times, that so fittingly adorn the title-page of this book whose merit we so far feel too weak to extol? It is the *certificate* once upon a time given to the Mahatma by one who is now taunting him with having undeservedly (!) usurped that honorific appellation! Lest the Mahatma's critics including that venerable lady, who issued that certificate, should forget that great document, the author most appropriately publishes it within bold lines on the cover page and again on the title-page of the book. And unto all whom it may concern sayeth this certificate—

"Among us, as I write, is dwelling for brief space one whose presence is a benediction, and whose feet sanctify every house into which he enters—Gandhi our Martyr and Saint. He too by strange ways was led into circumstances in which alone could flower all that he brought with him of patient, unwearing courage that nought might daunt, unselfishness that found its joy in sacrifice, endurance so sweetly gentle that its power was not readily understood. As I stood for a moment facing him, hand clasped in hand, I saw in him that deathless spirit which redeems by suffering, and in death wins life for others, one of those marked out for the high service of becoming Saviours and Helpers of Humanity. I who tread the path of the warrior, not that of the Saint, who battle against enthroned Injustice by assault not by meekness, I recognise in this man, so frail yet so mighty, one of those whose names live in history among those of whom it is said; "He saved others: himself he could not save."—Mrs. Besant in "New India."

If these awe-inspiring words are now given the prominent place they so richly deserve, it is because the author wants the world to feel how on the spiritual side—apart from all their political activities—these two great souls were attracted towards each other, and how the subject of the book commanded and perhaps still commands the respect and veneration of another great genius and spiritual force of modern times.

The life and teachings of the Mahatma are by this time well-known all over India and every villager has heard as to what the revered name of Gandhi stands for. But it one wants to know how or why those teachings ought to be appreciated—if one wants to join a fellow-worshipper in a common adoration of the object of their worship—no more fitting priest or *mentor* can be had than the learned author and this his charming little book.

TURKISH NATIONALISM.

LE NATIONALISME TURC—Turkish Nationalism by Madame Berthe Georges-Gaulis.

This is a remarkable work in French. It is the result of a series of detailed observations, on the part of a talented French writer, of conditions in Constantinople and Anatolia and then right up to the seat of the Angora Government, after two personal visits of careful investigation by her. Madame Georges-Gaulis cannot be said to be quite Turko-phil in her attitude. She has never held extremely partisan views regarding the Turkish question. Her analysis of Turkish nationalism is, therefore, all the more valuable coming as it does from a writer who has taken care to ascertain facts for herself and to record them in language which is scrupulously accurate and devoid of any ornate style. One feels that Mustafa Kemal Pasha is quite justified in addressing her a letter of thanks on the appearance of her book. Writing with great feeling he observes: "On this occasion I must indeed thank you and express to you our sincere gratitude to yourself for the energy you have displayed in defending our cause and in making it known to the world how horribly our brave and unfortunate people have suffered at the hands of men whom no human scruples have ever held back."

The author who exhibits a sense of profound observation and a rare political clairvoyance visited Anatolia twice and Constantinople three times. While her book was in preparation she went to Angora and studied on the spot the Government of Mustapha Kemal Pasha and tried to grasp the reasons why he and his administration have become so popular in all the territories which once were under Turkish rule. Her observations thus begin from 1919 and we find them carried on right until the present moment. How did Constantinople appear to her in 1919? After a visit to the city where she appears to have met everybody of consequence she notes "the only reasonable people here are the Nationalist soldiers who are fighting slowly and tenaciously as it quite natural for a people accustomed for defensive warfare rather than to conquer over others, and where are the soldiers who are not Nationalist?—she asked. There are none she was told. The whole Turkish Army was gained over for the cause of Turkish Nationalism. She was disgusted with the perpetual intrigue going on in Constantinople and she found that in the atmosphere of lies and corruption the Nationalists were "sincere, passionate, in clinging to their ideals, rather rude some times but always in a fighting mood." By the end of March 1920 she found that the remnants of the valiant army which remained fighting for an independent Turkey looked with great hope towards France, but Paris hesitated and the military attacks of 1920 resulted "in the mailed fist of Great Britain coming down heavily on Turkey." The patriotic members of the Turkish Legislature were exiled. The Khalifa and his capital were in the hands of the enemy. Everything appeared to be lost.

Under these desperately hopeless conditions rose to power Mustafa Kemal Pasha. He put himself at the head of all those who were determined not to see the death of their native land, he organized them and all the Nationalist forces centered round him with hope in their eyes. Madame Georges-Gaulis travelled from Constantinople to Konieh and she found the people fired with a deep sense of loss of self-respect. As one of the chiefs of the Turkish Nationalist party told her, "we are now neither Nationalist, nor Unionist nor Ententists, we are first and last Turks, earnestly patriotic and earnestly desirous of obtaining at last our right to live." She found that this feeling was echoed from all the countries where Islam prevailed as a religion. As she could see for herself, however, the attitude of the Islamic world was slightly different to France. As she puts it: "The Islamic people think they have been duped by all Europe, be it by Germans or Austrians or English. But they still credit France with good intentions."

Then she went to Angora, the Mecca of Modern Turkish Nationalism, and she realized the immense difficulties of the wonderful effort put forward by the Angora Government for the defence of Turkish rights. As she gladly admits "the Nationalist Turkish movement ought to conquer because it is based on a very high ideal, and because all those who direct it are anxious to serve it disinterestedly." Madame Georges-Gaulis has indeed produced a remarkable book, a book which deserves to be translated into English as soon as possible so that a number of Indian friends of Turkey might be able to study at first hand the present Turkish Nationalist movement.

NATIONAL SONGS.

NATIONAL SONGS.—Indulal K. Yagnik, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik has rendered a distinct service to the Gujerati reading public by publishing the national songs in a book form. He has made a happy choice of ten Bengali songs, including among them one of Bankim Babu, one of Sarladevi and four of Rabindra Nath. The Hindi and Hindustani songs are also as much representative as they are stirring and patriotic. But the real interest of the book is centred in the selection of sixty of the best Gujerati national songs. Mr. Yagnik expresses regret that owing to insufficiency of time it was not possible for him to include some of the Marathi songs in his collection. In his brief preface the author has paid quite a deserved tribute the Parsee poet, Mr. Khabardar, a distinguished Gujerati writer. The Gujerati language badly needed a compeation of the kind under review particularly in the present days of national awakening. Who that has ever heard the thrilling notes of Bankim Babu's "Bande Mataram" would ever forget the height of inspiration to which he is lifted? What Englishman is there whose patriotic sentiments are not roused:

"Rule Brittania, rule Brittania,
Brittania Rules the waves. . . . .
Britons never never shall be slaves."

is sung. A Frenchman, in whatever part of the world he is moving will pause a while and think of their tri-color flag when the tune of "La Marseilles" song is played upon. The Russian soldier inspired with an undying hope of spreading the principles of sovietism is as intensely attached to their "Tibrd International". But the spiritual atmosphere with which the Indian literature is instinct pervades even through its national songs. It is not the killing and self-affrandising nationalism of the West that is embodied in the national songs of India. In India the patriotic songs make a fervant appeal to Indians to restore the country to her prestine glorry having shattered the fetters of bondage. Every bush, every fountain and every river has got a story to tell and a lesson to teach. It is these that are put in sharp contrast with her present state of poverty and subjection and the poets remind the sons and daughters of their unbounded resources and try to make them conscious of the power that they possess.

Mr. Yagnik's book deserves a place on shelf of every Gujarati home. It low price of 8 annes makes the little volume accessible to all readers interested in Gujarati literature.

VIJAYANAGAR.

VAIBHAVSHALI VIJAYANAGAR.—(In Marathi) —By Mr. Y. A. Thombre, B.A. Published in Balvanmayamala. Series. Price As. 10.

The curriculum of history is so shaped in our universities that one may take M. A. in history and remain blissfully ignorant of some of the most fascinating epochs in the annals of this country. The lack of sufficient literature on those very epochs of Indian history ignored by the universities is still more regrettable. We, therefore, welcome the book under review on the Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagar. It is meant for juveniles, though grown up persons may peruse it with profit, and it does not claim to be exhaustive.

The history of Vijayanagar is the history of Hindu resistance to the inroads of Muhammadan conquest. In the Deccan, perhaps because it was far removed from the centre of Islamic federation in Central Asia, perhaps because of the mountainous nature of the country and the sense of solidarity among the Hindu population as opposed to the clannish spirit of the Rajputs, Muslim rule never made much headway in the Deccan. So late as 1294 A. D. the Narbada was crossed for the first time by imperial forces. About 30 years after Muhammad Taghlaque, the ambitious monarch who forestalled the paper currency of our own days by issuing leather currency, destroyed the Hindu Kingdom of Anegundi on the left bank of the Tungbhadra. But Anegundi had a history of two centuries behind it. It held the hegemony of the country south of its border. No sooner, therefore, did the Imperial forces turn their back than the Hindu chiefs in the far South rose in revolt, not to establish petty sovereignties but to restore Hindu raj. Again and again we find these petty chiefs standing fast by the side of the central power on the Tungbhadra which was the bulwark of Hindu culture and civilisation. Muhammad Taglaque, wise in his time, decided to restore the ancient kingdom of Anegundi. Perhaps like the Briton he did not want to be beaten. As no scion of the royal house had survived, he placed Hariharrai, the veteran minister, on the throne of Anegundi. The latter chose Vijayanar on the opposite bank of the river as his capital, a site blessed by Vidyaranya Swami, the greatest intellect of the age, perhaps one of the greatest intellects of all ages. Since then the history of Vijayanagar, thanks to a succession of able rulers, is one continuous record of glorious achievements. The rise of Bahamni Kingdom in the Deccan seemed for a while to the treaten its very existence, but the rise of five distinct Sultanates in the place of *the former Kingdom* ensured the safety of Vijayanagar. Nay the incessant feuds between the Sultan enabled the Hindu Kings to fish in troubled waters.

Vijayanar reached its highest pinnacle of glory in the reign of King Krishnadeva, a contemporary of Henry VIII. Some Portuguese travellers have left descriptions of his court, palaces and army. To those critics who maintain that, in pre-British India while much money was spent on the splendour of the royal court, no works of public utility were undertaken, we can only reply that some of the irrigation works of the Kings of Vijayanagar may yet be seen in the ruins of that city.

The 'doab' between the Krishna and the Tungabhadra was a prolific bone of contention between Bijapur and Vijayanagar. For the rest the Hindu Kingdom had no quarrels with its Muhammedan neighbours, except when its help was sought by one against the other. Its growing strength, however, was viewed with jealousy by the Deccan Sultanates. The fictitious issue as to who was to hold the Deccan, the Hindu or the Muhammedan was raised and they decided to leave the question to the arbitration of the sword. In 1565 a battle was fought at Talikot, where the Hindus showed great courage, but owing to the death of their General Ram Raja they sustained a crushing defeat. The carnage on both sides was great. The vandalism of the victors raised the magnificent city to the ground. When we recall that to the credit of Islam stands all that is beautiful in art, a claim which may readily be conceded having regard to the Taj and the magnificent buildings at Bijapur, one is puzzled and pained to find that the followers of the same faith should have played the role of vandals ever so many times in history.

The issue at Talikot and about two hundred years later at Panipat was not a clear issue. It was a dilemma The question was asked: "Who should rule, the Hindu or the Muslim?" The answer of history has been, *both or neither.*

NATIONAL POETRY.

A BOOK OF NATIONAL POETRY with Brief Notes and Comments.—By Sayad Abdul, Qadir, M. A. (Published by the Indian Publishing Company, Lahore. Price 12 ans.)

The book under review is a welcome addition to anthologies of English poetry prepared for students in schools and colleges unlike many of its predecessors it has a distinct aim in view, to inculcate in the minds of its readers "the charms of a life of freedom, and the curse of a life spent in bondage and slavery." It will also give them an idea as to what subject races, groaning under the benevolent despotism of their alien rulers have felt and how the poets among them have given expression to their inmost thoughts "in verses at once sublime and pathetic."

The book contains thirty-two pieces, Tagore's 'Song' leading the list. All of them satisfy Bacon's definition of poetry that it conduceth to magnanimity, morality and delection'. Having regard to the contribution of some Indian poets to English poetry we would have welcomed a few specimens of what we call Indo-British (not Anglo-Indian) poetry. We particularly miss in this collection the patriotic poems of Toru Dutt, "the fragile exotic blossom of song" whom Edmund Gosse pays the rare tribute that "literature had honours beyond her reach."

The notes appended to the collection stand in marked contrast to the profuse annotations of Indian annotators. They lose nothing in brevity, and are calculated to stimulate intelligent effort on the part of students using them. The book deserves to be used as a text-book in all our national schools and colleges.

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The publishers of this series aim at bringing out a number of books written in a simple and attractive style, specially suited for juvenile readers. The lack of such books in the vernaculars is sufficiently felt and the organisers of the series deserve to be congratulated on their new venture. The series when complete will be an encyclopaedia of science and literature for Marathi reading juveniles. The two books referred to at the beginning are the best of their kind and if the series will keep up to their standard it will be a very creditable achievement. The third book of the series on Vijayanagar is reviewed separately.

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